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Japan

Delegation Leaves for Talks With North Korea

OW0311054690 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] A Japanese delegation, including Director Tanino of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, left Narita for Beijing this morning to attend preparatory talks for negotiations on normalizing diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In a joint statement issued recently, the Liberal Democratic Party and Japan Socialist Party as well as the Workers' Party of Korea stated that they had reached an accord with regard to beginning governmental negotiations on normalizing diplomatic relations. Based on this statement, preparatory talks will be held in Beijing, China, for two days, on 3 and 4 November. To attend preparatory talks, the Japanese delegates, including Director Tanino of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Department, and Chief Imai of the Bureau's Northeast Asia Division, left for Beijing via an ANA passenger plane before 1100 today.

For Japan and North Korea, the upcoming preparatory talks will be the first official talks between the two nations, and topics for discussion will include the time and place for the full-dress negotiations, the level of the delegations, and topics for negotiations. Moreover, as far as the Japanese side is concerned, it would like to exchange views extensively on various problems, including issues existing between Japan and the DPRK and such issues as the internaitonal situation and the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Preparatory Talks With DPRK Begin

OW0311095990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 3 KYODO—Japan and North Korea on Saturday began two days of preliminary talks in Beijing to prepare for the start of full-fledged discussions toward establishing diplomatic relations. This is the first intergovernmental contact ever between Japan and North Korea, which was founded during the division of the Korean peninsula following liberation from Japanese rule at the end of World War II in 1945.

Sakutaro Tanino, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, heads the Japanese delegation to the talks. The North Korean side is led by Chu Ching-kuk, head of the Foreign Ministry's First Bureau, which handles Asian affairs. The preparatory talks will take up when and where the two countries should launch the full negotiations toward establishing diplomatic ties, Japanese officials said.

Japan is planning to propose that the two countries open the full talks in Beijing in early 1991, Japanese Foreign Ministry sources said.

The Pyongyang delegates are expected to ask Japan to officially apologize and pay compensation for its 1910-45 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula.

The Beijing talks came about after representatives of Japanese and North Korean political parties agreed in September to urge their respective governments to open talks in November on establishing diplomatic relations. Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party, and North Korea's governing Korea Workers Party issued a joint declaration in Pyongyang on September 28 calling for the early establishment of diplomatic links.

"The three parties consider that the abnormal state between North Korea and Japan must be eliminated and diplomatic relations established as soon as possible," the declaration said. "The three parties consider that Japan should fully and officially apologize and compensate to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) for the enormous misfortunes and miseries imposed upon the Korean people for 36 years and the losses inflicted upon the Korean people in the ensuing 45 years after the war," it said.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry has opposed compensating North Korea for the postwar period.

Saturday's talks were held at the North Korean Embassy. They will shift to the Japanese Embassy on Sunday.

Japanese delegation head Tanino said at the beginning of the talks, "the Japanese people are paying attention to these talks. I'd like to hold discussions with sincerity," Japanese officials said.

His North Korean counterpart Chu said, "It is a joyous thing that these meetings are being held in order to improve relations (between the two countries), liquidating the past," the officials said.

Chu added, "We can produce good results early if we proceed with these historic talks with positive attitudes based on mutual trust and understanding. I think it is not only my nation's desire but also our common longing to improve relations (between Pyongyang and Tokyo) as soon as possible," the officials said.

Sides Disagree On Second Round

OW0411125090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 4 KYODO—Japan and North Korea on Sunday ended a two-day preliminary meeting in disagreement over a precise date, place, and agenda for full-scale talks aimed at setting up diplomatic relations, Japanese officials said. Negotiators from both countries, however, said they would hold another round of exploratory talks here by the end of this month. Both sides also indicated a willingness to start the full-scale talks sometime in December.

The two-day meeting was the first ever between Japan and North Korea. North Korea was founded in the division of the Korean peninsula that occurred in the wake of Korean liberation from Japanese colonial rule at the end of World War II.

At the weekend talks, the North Korean side was headed by Chu Chin-kuk, head of the Foreign Ministry's first bureau. He said the normalization talks should be conducted based on a joint declaration issued by representatives of Japanese and North Korean political parties.

Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the largest opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), and North Korea's governing Korea Workers' Party issued the declaration in Pyongyang on September 28 urging their respective governments to initiate the normalization talks in November. The declaration also said, "the three parties consider that in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations, full compensation should be made by the Japanese Government for the past 36-year-long colonial rule and the losses inflicted upon the North Korean people in the ensuing 45 years." But the Japanese delegation, led by Sakutaro Tanino, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, rejected a North Korean demand for compensation for the 45-year postwar period, officials said.

The Japanese side argued that Tokyo has not taken hostile policies toward Pyongyang during the postwar period and has not inflicted any losses on the North Korean people. Japan, however, expressed readiness to extend economic assistance to North Korea as compensation for its 36 years of colonial rule, officials said.

In 1965, when Japan and South Korea established diplomatic relations, Japan pledged to give 500 million dollars in economic aid to South Korea as compensation for its rule of the Korean peninsula.

Seoul has voiced displeasure over the declaration's reference to the need for Japan's apology and compensation for North Korea's suffering, not only from prewar colonial rule, but also during the 45 years since the end of World War II. The Japanese delegation said the tripartite joint declaration is not binding on the governments, although Tokyo will heed it in the normalization talks.

The compensation issue is expected to become a major stumbling block to preliminary and full-scale negotiations on normalizing diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea, political analysts said.

But venue is still a thorny issue. The North Korean side wants the talks held alternately in each others' capitals. The Japanese, however, say a neutral, third-country site where both Japan and North Korea have missions would be more suitable.

Negotiations 'To Continue'

OW0511055790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0540 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Japan's Cabinet spokesman Misoji Sakamoto pledged Monday to continue building confidence with North Korea, saying, "We plan to patiently continue negotiations based on trust and good faith while deepening mutual understanding."

Sakamoto, who is chief cabinet secretary, said that Japan plans to keep in close contact with the United States, South Korea and other countries closely concerned with the stability of the Korean peninsula while conducting negotiations.

Reading from a prepared statement, Sakamoto described the proposed normalization of relations with Pyongyang as one of the two major unresolved postwar diplomatic issues facing Japan. The other is a territorial dispute with Moscow over three islands and a group of islets east of Hokkaido which the Soviet Union has occupied since 1945, he said.

Sakamoto was speaking at a regular news conference one day after the first round of official discussions aimed at establishing diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea ended in disagreement. A second round of exploratory talks is slated for mid-November again in Beijing.

The discussions are intended to set a date and agenda for full-scale negotiations on establishing diplomatic relations.

On the weekend, Tokyo and Pyonyang were unable to agree on a date, place, and agenda for the first full-scale talks. Japan wants to hold the talks in a neutral third country, while North Korea is seeking to hold the talks alternately between Pyongyang and Tokyo, Japanese officials said.

Tokyo Willing To Discuss Post-War Compensation

OW0511104790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Japan is willing to discuss the issue of postwar compensation with North Korea, a top Foreign Ministry official said Monday. But this does not mean Japan recognizes the legitimacy of North Korea's demand that Japan compensate it for postwar "suffering," said the official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

In the upcoming second round of preliminary talks on normalization of relations between the two countries, each side will be free to bring up whatever issue it wants to, the official said. In that context, he said, if North Korea brings up the postwar compensation issue, Japan will explain why it is disinclined to accept Pyongyang's demands. But the official did not completely rule out the possibility of postwar compensation, saying Japan must first hear out the North Korean position.

Japan and North Korea ended a two-day preliminary meeting in Beijing on Sunday in disagreement over the date, place, and level of full-fledged talks aimed at setting up diplomatic relations. They agreed, however, to hold a second round of preliminary talks in Beijing before the end of November.

The Tokyo government has said it is prepared to compensate North Korea for the damage Japan inflicted on that half of the Korean peninsula during Japanese colonial rule from 1910-1945. Japan provided 500 million dollars in economic assistance as compensation to South Korea when Tokyo and Seoul established diplomatic relations in 1965. Officials have said a similar amount could be provided to North Korea, increased to make up for currency fluctuations since 1965.

Ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) officials, such as former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, have suggested that postwar compensation be regarded as a kind of "interest payment" making up for the delay in paying reparations for the 35 years of harsh Japanese colonial rule.

Pyongyang has demanded compensation for the "adversary policy" Japan has allegedly followed against the communist state in the postwar period. Japan has rejected this as a basis for compensation.

Allied Zone With PRC, USSR, Koreas Urged

OW0311083790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 3 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) called on South and North Korea, China, Mongolia, and the Soviet Union on Saturday to create a Japan Sea zone to promote economic, cultural, and environmental cooperation with Japan. Japan's largest opposition party made the proposal that will be presented to a two-day international forum in Niigata in central Japan which opens Tuesday.

The action plan envisages ways of encouraging post-cold war cooperation among the two Koreas, China's northeast region, Mongolia, the Soviet Far East, and Japanese prefectures on the coast of the Sea of Japan. It called on the central and local governments of the countries to set up funds to finance the plan.

The cold war has made it hard for countries in Northeast Asia to cooperate for 45 years, JSP officials said.

Referring to Japan's economic cooperation with foreign countries, the action plan said the country has intensified economic friction with the United States and Europe while ignoring economic cooperation with Northeast Asia for 45 years. It said local governments and civic groups in the countries surrounding the Sea of Japan should initiate economic, cultural, and other exchanges to establish a new economic order, and peace and security in the region.

The program said local governments and people in the Northeast Asian region should also promote academic, sister city, sport, and cultural exchange. The program also said the Japanese prefectures should promote an agriculture, fishery, local industry, and intertraffic network in order to further cooperate with countries surrounding the Sea of Japan.

The international conference is to be attended by about 400 representatives from Japan, the Soviet Union, North and South Korea, and China.

BOJ's Mieno on Need To Open Market Further

OW0511015690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0129 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno said Monday that Japan must continue its efforts to open its market for the further prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.

"Japan must further promote its market opening and financial deregulation in order to nurture closer relations between Japan and the Pacific rim region," Mieno told an annual meeting of the Asian Bankers Association.

Stressing the significance of regional unity, Mieno called for financial and capital liberalization in other countries as well. But such unity should not lead to the kind of regionalism represented by the trade blocs in the European Community (EC) and North America, he said.

Soviet Peace Treaty Talks Slated for 15 Nov

OW0511110990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Japan and the Soviet Union will hold their sixth round of working-level talks on the issue of concluding a peace treaty in Tokyo on November 15, Foreign Ministry officials said Monday.

Officials said the Japanese delegation to the talks will be headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada, while his Soviet counterpart will be Vice Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev. Rogachev will be accompanying Supreme Soviet Chairman Anatoliy Lukyanov, the Soviet Union's representative at the enthronement ceremony for Emperor Akihito on November 12.

The talks, which were last held in Moscow in August, will precede a visit to Moscow in December by Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama.

The two sides are expected to press each other for concessions regarding their territorial dispute over four islands off Hokkaido that were occupied by the Soviets in the closing days of World War II.

Japan demands the return of all four islands as a precondition for a bilateral peace treaty and full-fledged economic relations with the Soviet Union.

Moscow, which in the past offered to yield two of the islands but later recanted, says the territorial dispute could best be resolved by first expanding relations and building trust between the two nations.

Help With Soviet Productivity Center Planned

OW0311000790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—The Japan Productivity Center (JPC) said Friday it will help the Soviet Government create and manage a productivity center. JPC officials said the decision is in response to a request from Dr. Nikolay I. Tchechenko, vice chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Labor and Social Questions, who visited Japan recently.

The JPC decision to aid the Soviet Government in establishing a productivity center in the Soviet capital drew quick applause from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), which described it as a major intellectual contribution to the Soviet Union. MITI said it will do whatever it can to cooperate with the JPC in helping the Soviet Government create and manage the center.

The Soviet Union, trying to switch to a market economy, has long suffered from low productivity in both industry and agriculture.

The Soviet Government, attaching importance to raising labor productivity, sent a representative to the international productivity symposium held in early October in Kyoto. He was the first Soviet official to attend such a meeting.

The JPC said it has sent officials to Moscow to find out what types of software are required to help the Soviets.

Journalist To Fly on 'Soviet Spaceship Mir'

OW0211152590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1457 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 2 (KYODO)—A television reporter was selected Friday as the first Japanese to fly in space, the Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS) announced. Toyohiro Akiyama will board the Soviet spaceship Mir on December 2 and report live on his experiences on the Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS). The announcement of his selection was televised Friday night.

Akiyama, 48, a former Washington correspondent for TBS, has been approved by a Soviet space commission.

"The training has paid off. I must take care not to catch cold in the coming month," Akiyama said upon being told that he's been given the go-ahead.

He will travel into space from a launch site in the Kazakh Republic in the southern Soviet Union aboard the spaceship Soyuz on December 2, and transfer to the Mir two days later. He will broadcast live reports from space until he returns to earth on December 10.

When the Mir passes over Japan, Akiyama plans to report via television and radio on his daily life inside the spaceship and show how a Japanese frog he plans to take with him gets along in the weightlessness of space.

Akiyama will land at the same Soviet space center with cosmonauts Viktor Afanashev and Musa Manarov, who have been aboard the Mir since August. Akiyama and Ryoko Kikuchi, 26, were chosen in March 1989 from among 126 competitors as finalists for the flight, after TBS and Soviet space authorities agreed on the plan. Since October 1989, Akiyama has undergone training in Moscow in the Russian language and space technology, as well as building his physical strength.

Kikuchi, a photographer, will serve as a backup in case Akiyama is unable to conduct the space flight.

With Akiyama's flight, Japan will become the 20th nation to have had one of its citizens fly in space, the sources said.

Another Japanese, Mamoru Mohri, a 42-year-old nuclear fusion engineer, has been selected to accompany six U.S. astronauts on the space shuttle Atlantis next year as a payload specialist.

Group To Study Shanghai Financial Center Plan

OW0311003690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—Major Japanese commercial banks are considering taking part in a project to set up an international financial center in Shanghai as part of their financial support to China, banking sources said Friday. The sources said a 28-member mission organized by the Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan will visit Shanghai from next Tuesday to look into the feasibility of the project.

The move coincides with the government's announcement Friday of the resumption of a development loan program for China which had been frozen after the military crackdown on pro-democracy protests in Beijing in June 1989. Japanese commercial banks had also suspended new lending to China, following the government's suspension of the loan program covering 1990-95.

Shanghai, the financial hub of Asia in the 1930s, sees the project as part of its ambitious 10 billion dollar development schemes for the city's eastern Pudong area. To that end, China has already decided to provide tax and tariff relief for foreign investment and has been seeking financing by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

The delegation, mostly consisting of board members of big Japanese banks, is aimed at obtaining more information about the project and related foreign investment policy, one mission member said. Mission members will also meet Chinese officials, including those at the People's Bank of China, China's central bank, to exchange views on banking matters, bankers said.

Suzuki Company To Begin Production in PRC

OW0511031090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Japan's largest minicar producer, Suzuki Motor Corp., will launch knock-down production of automobiles in China this month, in the first joint auto project between China and a foreign country since the Tiananmen Square massacre in June last year, industry sources said Monday.

The sources said the company will produce 800 cc [cubic centimeter] vehicles based on its Alto car model at China Changan Machine Building Plant in Chongqing, Sichuan Province. Suzuki has been in a technological tie-up with the plant since 1984.

In the short-term, the state-run China North Industries Group Plant will import most parts from Japan, but Suzuki is willing to gradually increase the local content. Annual production is estimated at 400 vehicles in 1990 and will be increased to 1,000 from next year, with an estimated annual output of 10,000 in the future.

The project is expected to give a crucial edge to Suzuki over other Japanese and foreign automakers in China's auto market, which has blossomed with Beijing's promotion of auto ownership. Currently, China's annual auto sales stand at a paltry 85,000 vehicles, including imported cars.

Suzuki follows Volkswagen AG of West Germany, Peugeot S.A. of France, Chrysler Corp. of the United States, and Japan's Daihatsu Motor Co., which have established technological partnerships with China, but the new alliance is on a larger scale, the sources said.

Joint Venture Trading Company With Burma Opens

OW0311071290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Yangon [Rangoon], Nov. 3 KYODO—The first joint-venture trading company between Japan and Myanmar [Burma] opened Friday in Yangon to boost business between the two countries.

The equally owned Myanmar Tokyo Maruichi International Ltd., capitalized at 20 million kyats (3.08 million U.S. dollars), was set up by Tokyo Maruichi Shoji Co., a Japanese trading firm, and three Myanmar state-owned economic enterprises including a department store.

The Myanmar group contributed the capital in Myanmar's kyat currency and Tokyo Maruichi in foreign currency. The joint venture company will be managed and staffed by Myanmar executives and the Japanese partners will provide training to the Myanmar staff in the initial stage.

Poll Shows Business Leaders Favor SDF Abroad

OW0311081590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0727 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 3 KYODO—Japanese business leaders are increasingly in favor of the overseas dispatch of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel to cooperate in U.N. peace efforts, according to a survey released by KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Saturday.

The poll is based on questionnaires to 46 top executives of the blue-chip companies listed on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange between October 29 and November 1.

More than 65 percent of the business leaders polled said they support the government-proposed legislation to create a U.N. Peace Cooperation Corps designed to allow SDF personnel to be sent abroad. The figure of 65 percent in the business leaders who support the bill is in a sharp contrast to the only 13 percent in a nationwide telephone survey conducted by KYODO on October 27 and 28. The poll, meanwhile, found nearly 25 percent of the top executives oppose the bill.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu cabinet and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) have recently decided to give up the passing of the controversial legislation during the current Diet session which will end November 10. The proposed bill faces certain defeat in the opposition-controlled House of Councillors even if it is passed in the LDP-controlled House of Representatives.

Ozawa Calls for Extending Current Diet Session

OW0411131390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1303 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO—Ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa said Sunday the current special session of the Diet should be extended so that the House of Councillors may fully deliberate the controversial U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill. The session, set to close Saturday, has been dominated by heated debate over the bill in the House of Representatives.

Ozawa said the LDP will try to pass the bill in that chamber this week and indicated the session should be extended for about 20 days. Ozawa made the remarks during a videotaping session for a commercial television program, on which he is to be a guest.

The bill, which is being pushed by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, would enable the deployment of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel abroad for international peacekeeping activities. Ozawa said he favors the creation of a Scandinavian-style special corps for U.N. peacekeeping activities as proposed by opposition Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Keigo Ouchi.

The U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill should be voted on in the House of Representatives because the lower house has substantially deliberated the bill, Ozawa said. The LDP holds an absolute majority in the powerful lower house but the upper house is controlled by the opposition camp, which is opposed to the bill.

DSP Opposes Dispatch of SDF Personnel Abroad

OW0411100590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] Ohtsu, Nov. 4 KYODO - The leader of the centrist opposition Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) Sunday clarified the party's opposition to a plan by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to send Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel abroad for the first time since World War II.

DSP Chairman Keigo Ouchi, here to commemorate the 30th anniversary of a local party branch, said "the bill has grave shortcomings." "The conclusion is therefore naturally clear," he said, indicating that DSP members would not favor the legislation if asked to vote on it.

The DSP joined all other opposition parties in expressing objection to the bill, which would empower foreign deployment of noncombat SDF personnel to help United Nations peacekeeping activities. But Ouchi said lawmakers will continue in the next ordinary Diet session to try hammering out legislation that would enable Japan to extend personnel assistance to U.N. peace efforts.

He said the party plans to make a proposal in the future that would create a special peacekeeping corps that would be on call, such as those in Scandinavian nations.

Ouchi also proposed that leaders of the ruling and opposition parties should meet if the legislation is not approved in the current extraordinary Diet session, which ends Saturday. "Such a responsible discussion should be held before the term of the present Diet session expires," Ouchi said.

He objected to rumored moves by the governing Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] to force a vote on the bill in the LDP-controlled powerful House of Representatives. "Now that the bill is unlikely to be legislated in the Diet, we must seek substantial talks rather than such a mere formal voting," he said.

The House of Councillors is controlled by opposition parties.

Diet Deliberations on UN Peace Bill Resume

OW0511060090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0536 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Deliberations on the United Nations Peace Cooperation Bill resumed in the Diet on Monday, with the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) seeking to have the bill adopted and the opposition parties vowing to kill it in the House of Representatives.

Bolstered by a ruling party victory Sunday in a by-election in Aichi Prefecture, leaders of the LDP met Monday morning to discuss plans for enabling passage of the bill that would allow the dispatch of Japanese troops, ships and aircraft overseas in cooperation with international peacekeeping efforts.

At a meeting of its representatives on the lower house's committee on the Peace Cooperation Bill, the LDP did not call for a Monday vote on the measure and promised to continue deliberations on Tuesday.

LDP members, however, indicated a plan to take a vote on Tuesday, although the opposition is expected to reject this call. They indicated last week a desire to vote on the bill Monday.

Following Sunday's victory in the Aichi Prefecture by-election, LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa suggested that the bill should also be deliberated in the House of Councillors and called for a 20-day extension of the extraordinary Diet session beyond its scheduled close Saturday.

Opposition legislators, in display of unity, turned back the suggestion. Shun Oide, head of the Japan Socialist Party's [JSP]'s Diet Administration Committee, countered, "It would go against traditional rules if the LDP extended the session for its own purposes."

Komeito and the Japan Communist Party offered similar positions, while saying they would halt the Peace Cooperation Bill in the lower chamber, where the LDP has a comfortable majority.

During Monday's deliberations, Shunji Yanai, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Treaties Bureau, said that he did not think the Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) would be able to cooperate in communications efforts among the multinational forces assembled in the Persian Gulf.

"It is unthinkable for the forces of one nation to rely upon another when certain aspects of communications among the multinational forces assembled there are secret," said Yanai, adding that "even if the SDF takes part in the cooperation corps, we cannot expect to request this."

Risei Ueda, a JSP member of the House of Representatives, had asked if it were possible that the SDF communications corps might end up taking part in war communications.

Yanai reasoned that Japan could cooperate in communications in population centers "because it can be assumed, for example, they would cooperate in communications to observe ceasefires or elections in places where communications facilities would be poor."

Meanwhile, an independent lower house legislator petitioned to join the JSP, bringing their number to 140 compared with the LDP's 283. Hiromi Okazaki, who had difficulty receiving official party recognition before February's general election, was elected without party affiliation from Hyogo.

Japanese Hostages in Iraq Telephone Families

OW0511042290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Bagdahd, Nov. 5 KYODO—Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has permitted all foreign hostages detained in the country to telephone their family members, Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim said Sunday.

Meanwhile in Japan, a group of family members of Japanese hostages said on Sunday that 25 Japanese hostages made international phone calls to their family members and relatives from early Sunday morning through late Sunday night.

A total of 313 Japanese nationals, including 139 men at strategic military and industrial facilities in Iraq, are being held captive in Iraq and Kuwait.

Jasim also said at a news conference that during the Christmas holiday, foreign correspondents will be allowed to meet and interview hostages detained at strategic facilities across the nation. Iraqi authorities have so far permitted only Iraqi and Palestinian reporters to enter such strategic facilities for news coverage of the hostages.

Jasim also said "foreigners" will be able to have visits from their family members during the Christmas period. At the same time, he said he hopes the crisis ends soon and all hostages can leave the country before Christmas.

Nakasone Leaves for Baghdad; To Stop in Bangkok

OW0311035390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 3 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone left for Iraq on Saturday to seek a peaceful settlement of the Persian Gulf crisis and to secure the release of foreign hostages.

The plane carrying Nakasone and a Liberal Democratic Party delegation, a chartered Japan Airlines jetliner, left Haneda Airport shortly after 7 A.M., bound for Bangkok for a refueling stop. Bangkok-based United Nations personnel also will check the plane to confirm it is not carrying goods prohibited by the U.N. embargo.

The Nakasone party is scheduled to arrive in Baghdad Saturday night (Sunday morning Japan time).

Nakasone, who was invited to Iraq by a private Iraqi peace group, will meet Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan during his four-day stay in Baghdad. The former prime minister also is scheduled to meet with Japanese hostages. A total of 139 Japanese are being held as "human shields" at strategic facilities in Iraq.

Nakasone has said he will urge Husayn to release all foreign hostages and pull out all troops from Kuwait in compliance with U.N. resolutions.

Talks With Iraqi Deputy Premier

OW0411123290 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Recorded report by Baghdad correspondent Toshihide Suga]

[Text] Former Prime Minister Nakasone and a group of dietmen from the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] are currently visiting Iraq, and they met with Iraqi First Deputy Premier Ramadan this evening, Japan time. It is believed that Former Prime Minister Nakasone and his party exchanged views in depth on issues such as the peaceful settlement of the Gulf crisis.

[Begin recording with video first showing Ramadan greeting Nakasone and his party, then switching to scenes with Ramadan and Nakasone seated side by side while holding talks] Former Prime Minister Nakasone held talks with Iraqi First Deputy Premier Ramadan, the second most influential leader in Iraq, at the presidential office at 1600, Japan time, this afternoon. Members of the LDP dietmen group were present at the talk for the first 30 minutes. The two leaders then exchanged their views alone.

Prime Minister Kaifu and First Deputy Premier Ramadan ended their early October talks with each side merely stating their own positions and without reaching any basic accord. However, Mr. Nakasone has known Deputy Premier Ramadan since his last visit to Iraq as minister of International Trade and Industry in 1974. It is believed that they exchanged views on measures to settle the Gulf crisis in a peaceful way as well as to settle the hostage issue not only in principle, but also in depth.

Later today, Mr. Nakasone and others are scheduled to hold talks with Foreign Minister 'Aziz and others. While probing the views of the Iraqi side, they will be ready to hold talks with President Husayn, probably on 5 November. [end recording]

Meets With Saddam Husayn

OW0411132290 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1300 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] Former Prime Minister Nakasone changed his schedule and abruptly met with Iraqi President Husayn this evening. The details of the talks have not been made public yet. It is believed, however, that while asking President Husayn to settle the Gulf crisis in a peaceful way, former Primer Minister Nakasone held in-depth talks on the release of foreigners, including Japanese, who are detained in Iraq as hostages.

Iraq To Free Hostages If No Force Guaranteed

OW0411155490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1527 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 4 (KYODO)—Iraqi President Saddam Husayn will release all foreign hostages if either Japan or Germany and one of three nations in the U.N. Security Council guarantee they will not attack Iraq, former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Sunday.

Nakasone, following a three-and-a-half-hour meeting with Husayn, told reporters that Husayn named China, the Soviet Union, and France as three nations that he would consider potential guarantors against the use of military force against Iraq. The three nations, along with Britain and the United States, are permanent members of the Security Council.

Nakasone said he and Husayn agreed to make all-out efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Persian Gulf crisis which was sparked by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2. The former prime minister also said he urged Husayn to avoid military conflict and to abide by U.N. resolutions calling for Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait.

Nakasone also said he told Husayn to release all foreign hostages held by Iraqi authorities. In response, Nakasone said, Husayn sought to cite historical justification for Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and briefed Nakasone on Arab history.

Nakasone arrived in Baghdad earlier in the day at the invitation of the Iraq's ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party and the Organization of Friendship, Peace, and Solidarity in Iraq. A delegation from Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, led by acting Secretary General Takayuki Sato, is accompanying Nakasone.

Just after arriving at Baghdad Airport by a chartered Japan Airlines flight via Bangkok, Nakasone met Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan. Nakasone also is scheduled to meet Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat here Monday. Nakasone will return home Wednesday.

Government Reacts 'Coolly'

OW0511053990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0525 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Japan responded coolly Monday to an Iraqi proposal that Japan or Germany could play a key role in securing the release of all foreign hostages.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto told reporters that the government wants to confirm Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's "true intentions."

On Sunday, Husayn told Japan's former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Baghdad that he would release all hostages if either Japan or Germany, and one of three permanent members in the U.N. Security Council guaranteed Iraq would not be attacked. The three nations he specified are China, the Soviet Union and France. Britain and the United States are the other permanent members.

Sakamoto reiterated that the Japanese Government is not involved in the visit by Nakasone and a Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] delegation led by LDP Deputy Secretary General Koko Sato. "We are carefully monitoring the situation," he told a regularly scheduled news conference.

Nakasone is in Iraq to seek the safe release of all hostages and discuss a peaceful settlement of the Persian Gulf crisis. He is to return to Japan on Wednesday following a meeting with Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

LDP Candidate Wins Key Upper House Election

OW0411132890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] Nagoya, Nov. 4 KYODO—Ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) candidate Yoshihisa Oshima won Sunday's House of Councillors by-election in Aichi Prefecture, in which the government-proposed United Nations Peace Cooperation Bill is the largest issue, unofficial returns showed. Despite Oshima's victory, however, little hope is being held out for the party's controversial proposal to establish a "peace cooperation corps" that would provide noncombat assistance to United Nations-related actions such as the multinational effort in the Persian Gulf.

The upper chamber is still dominated by the opposition camp, which has come out strongly against the legislation.

As of 9:50 P.M. with 75 percent of votes being counted, Oshima, 50, of the ruling LDP, garnered 610,833 votes against 599,377 for Michiko Goto, 62. Goto had run on the Japan Socialist Party ticket with the backing of two minor opposition parties, the United Social Democratic Party and the Progressive Party. Yukiko Seko, backed by the Japan Communist Party (JCP), won 174,392 votes. Election officials said voter turnout was 38.70 percent of some 4.8 million registered voters.

Both the LDP and opposition parties saw the by-election as a "referendum" on the controversial bill aimed at sending noncombat members of the Self-Defense Forces abroad for the first time since the end of World War II. All opposition parties are opposed to the bill, saying the overseas dispatch of SDF personnel runs counter to the war-renouncing Constitution.

The government argued that the proposed United Nations Peace Cooperation Corps, including the SDF members, would engage in such nonmilitary duties as monitoring elections, supervising ceasefires, and medical services to help international peacekeeping activities. During the 18-day election campaign period, Kaifu, his cabinet ministers, and senior LDP officials, including Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, visited the electoral district to speak in support of the legislation.

Takako Doi, chairwoman of the JSP, the largest opposition, also campaigned actively in a bid to scrap the bill in the electoral district, which is Kaifu's home constituency. Oshima's victory will boost the strength of the LDP in the 252-seat upper chamber to 113, 13 short of a simple majority. The LDP holds an absolute majority in the powerful 512-seat House of Representatives.

The bill needs to be approved by both chambers of the Diet to become a law.

Victory Shows Voters' 'Faith'

OW0511055190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP]'s victory in a House of Councillors' by-election Sunday shows that Japanese people have faith in the ruling party, despite strong opposition to a government proposed bill that would enable the overseas dispatch of noncombat Self-Defense Forces (SDF), Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said Monday

"The U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill has drawn strong criticism, but the LDP candidate's win demonstrates the public still has confidence in the LDP," Sakamoto told a regular news conference.

But he declined to say whether the government considers the victory of Yoshihisa Oshima in Aichi Prefecture as an indication of support for the controversial bill, which would enable the overseas dispatch of the SDF for the first time since World War II.

Oshima, a former member of the Nagoya Municipal Assembly, received 45 percent of the vote, with the remainder split between candidates from the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] and the Japan Communist Party.

The contest to fill a vacancy due to the death of opposition Komeito's Kentaro Takagi was billed as a litmus test for the United Nations Peace Cooperation Bill, which has been hotly contested by opposition parties.

"The public does not sufficiently understand. If the government makes a greater effort I think we can gain support," Sakamoto told reporters.

Asked whether the government plans to extend the current Diet session after Saturday [10 November] to fully deliberate the bill, Sakamoto said a decision would have to be made in cooperation with the opposition parties.

The JSP, the leading opposition party, has pledged to block the government's bill and is opposed to the extension of the Diet session. An extension of the special 30-day session would be unlikely to result in the bill's passage because of the opposition's control of the House of Councillors.

Oshima's victory boosted the number of LDP seats in the 252-seat upper house to 113, 13 short of a simple majority. The LDP holds a stable majority in the 512-seat House of Representatives.

Lifting of Restrictions on U.S. Lawyers Refused

OW0111005190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0000 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Washington, Oct. 31 KYODO—Two days of talks on restrictions facing foreign lawyers working in Japan ended in Washington on Wednesday with the two governments still far apart on the issue.

Japanese officials, citing a 1986 law, rejected a U.S. request for American and other foreign lawyers to be allowed to form partnerships in Japan with Japanese lawyers. They also spurned a U.S. request to regard the number of years that trainee clerks work in Japan as experience as a full-time lawyer, a senior Japanese official said.

Under the Japanese law, foreign lawyers wishing to practice in Japan have to have at least five years of experience in states or countries which give Japanese lawyers similar rights. A Japanese diplomat said that apart from the U.S. capital, California, New York, Texas, and six other states accord such reciprocal treatment to Japanese lawyers.

During the meeting, Japan agreed to study a U.S. request for it to allow foreign law firms to use their names, but was not responsive to the idea of non-Japanese lawyers engaging in arbitration. A Japanese Justice Ministry official said that 86 foreign lawyers, including 62 Americans, have been given permission to practice law in Japan, and 79 are at present doing so.

The two countries are planning to hold another meeting on the issue before the year-end.

Ministry Reports More Japanese Travel Abroad

OW0311084090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0812 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 3 KYODO—A record high of 5.25 million Japanese left Japan during the first six-months of the year, up 13.8 percent over the same period last year, according to a Justice Ministry report released Saturday. Ministry officials said they expect the number of Japanese leaving the country for work or vacation to exceed 10 million this year, equivalent to one-twelfth of the entire population of Japan.

The number of foreigners who entered Japan during the first half of the year was also a record high, totaling 1.66 million, up 20.6 percent. Ministry officials estimated that a record three million foreigners will enter Japan this year.

The number of Brazilians who entered Japan during the period tripled to 32,000 over the same period last year.

The surge was attributed to an increase of descendants of Japanese immigrants who are allowed to work here.

The entry from the Philippines, South Korea, and the Soviet Union also increased from the same period last year.

Of the 5.25 million Japanese who left Japan this year, 1.77 million went to the United States. Some 16,000 Japanese went to the Soviet Union during the period, up 62.3 percent over the same period last year. The number of Japanese who left for China decreased to 163,000, down 23.1 percent over the same period last year.

157 Nations To Send Dignitaries to Enthronement

OW0311081390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 3 KYODO—Dignatories from 157 countries and the United Nations and the European Community will attend the enthronement ceremony of Emperor Akihito on November 12, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday. Two other countries are still considering to send their delegations, ministry officials said.

The said 153 countries will dispatch their missions from home countries, and ambassadors and consul generals to Japan of four countries plan to attend the ceremony. The number of dignitaries and their entourage will total more than 1,000, they said.

U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Anatoliy Lukyanov, Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian, South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, German President Richard Von Weizsacker, Belgian King Baudouin, Britain's Prince Charles, and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will be among those present.

Foreign leaders are to have talks with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama from November 11 to 14 and talks among third countries also are expected to take place in Tokyo during the period.

Airport To Tighten Security

OW0211131290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Nov. 2 KYODO—Security at New Tokyo International Airport in Narita will be tightened from November 8 to 16 to prepare for possible hijackings and attacks by extremists opposed to Emperor Akihito's enthronement ceremony on November 12, airport officials said Friday.

Some 130 foreign dignitaries will arrive here to attend the ceremony and YS-11 planes and helicopters from the Self-Defense Forces will ferry them to Haneda Airport and the Akasaka State Guesthouse, the New International Airport Authority said.

Inspections of baggage and persons entering the airport will be increased and entry to the airport by visitors for sightseeing and to farewell or welcome travellers will be banned from November 10-15, it said.

Police Suspect Political Motives in Bomb Blast

OW0211130990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. KYODO—Police suspect political extremists, who have vowed to "crush" the November 12 enthronement ceremonies of Emperor Akihito, were responsible for a series of bomb blasts at two police dormitories late Thursday night and early Friday morning that left one police officer dead and six people injured.

Investigators at the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) said Friday that in both incidents, at a dormitory for unmarried officers in Shinjuku Ward and another in Setagaya Ward, a first explosion was set off to bring police to the area where a second bomb was intended to kill or maim.

No one has yet to claim responsibility for the blasts, but the MPD Public Security Division suspects they were the work of leftist radicals opposed to the enthronement, MPD sources said.

The blasts triggered demands by the the Public Security Investigation Agency that the government invoke the controversial antisubversive activities law to force the disbandment of extremist organizations.

Police investigators found the timing devices used at both sites to be similar in structure and design and suspect the explosions to be the work of a single group.

The first of two explosions, shortly before 11 P.M. Thursday at the five-story Seiwa dormitory in Shinjuku, killed 48-year-old patrolman Hiroshi Aoki, who was on duty at the time. Aoki was killed immediately by the explosion as fragments of the stainless steel bomb casing ripped into his chest and hips. Aoki's left arm was torn off by the explosion. Investigators suspect the bomb went off just after the patrolman touched it.

Aoki was the first police officer to be killed by a bomb attack in Japan and the sixth overall in four terrorist incidents.

About five minutes after the first bomb went off, a second explosion injured four police officers who rushed to the scene, as well as two dormitory assistants. A 28-year-old patrolman, Masahiko Kawaguchi, had bones in both legs broken and lost the sight in his left eye from the blast.

The first bomb had been placed near the garbage collection site on the east side of the dormitory, which houses about 85 unmarried Tokyo police officers, while the second blast occurred about 70 meters away near the rear entrance.

Meanwhile, two more bombs were discovered at another Seiwa dormitory in Setagaya early Friday morning, but an MPD bomb-defusing team was able to detonate the devices without injury.

The devices, both stainless steel cylinders 25 centimeters long and eight centimeters in diameter, were found suspended from a fence surrounding the dormitory and on a wall near the west entrance, during an alert following the first bombing.

In May, the ultraleftist Chukakuha (Middle Core Faction) claimed responsibility for three explosions in Osaka that injured four people, including the director of the Osaka Immigration Bureau.

Police suspect the bombs were planted by extremists targeting MPD facilities to disrupt tight security measures for the emperor's enthronement ceremony November 12. The authorities will mobilize a record 37,000 police to provide security for the enthronement ceremony.

Okinawa Police Suspect Radicals in Temple Arson

OW0511051890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Naha, Nov. 5 KYODO—In what police suspect is another arson by radicals opposed to the enthronement of Emperor Akihito on November 12, a branch shrine here of Izumo Taisha Grand Shrine was partly burnt early Sunday morning.

Police said the fire started at the branch shrine, which is closely linked with the Japanese Imperial Family, shortly before 4 AM. The firefighters put out the fire quickly, but 15 square meters of the wooden shrine was burnt. No injuries were reported.

Police said they found metallic chips at the scene, and were investigating if they were part of equipment used to light the fire. The shrine is located on a hill beside the National Highway No. 330, and was established some 20 years ago as one of more than 200 branch shrines of Izumo Taisha.

Ishida Said To Keep Post as Komeito Chairman

OW0211131090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—The opposition Komeito agreed Friday at a meeting of the Central Executive Members Committee that it will re-elect Koshiro Ishida as chairman and Yuichi Ichikawa as secretary general at a two-day party convention from November 27, party officials said. Their term of office is two years.

Ishida succeeded Junya Yano in May last year after Yano resigned to take responsibility for his involvement in the Recruit influence-buying scandal. Ichikawa replaced Naohiko Okubo at the same time.

The lay Buddhist-backed Komeito is the second largest opposition party after the Japan Socialist Party and currently holds 46 seats in the 512-seat House of Representatives and 20 seats in the 252-seat House of Councillors.

Religious Cult To File Suit Against Governor

OW0511151390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1350 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—The religious cult Aum Shinrikyo (Teaching of the Truth) will file a suit with the Kumamoto District court against Kumamoto Gov. Morihiro Hosokawa for reparations of about 780 million yen for damaging the group by alleged illegal police investigations of the cult, group leaders said Monday.

Shoko Asahara, the group's founder, told reporters at its training center in Suginami Ward that Aum Shinrikyo followers have been refused residence applications forms by the Naminomura Village administration in Kumamoto Prefecture, where they were intending to settle. They have also been deprived of their right to vote because of the refusal of residence registration, Asahara said.

The Kumamoto prefectural police have earlier investigated the Aum Shinrikyo on suspicion of starting to construct a training center in the village without reporting to Gov. Hosokawa as required under the land development law.

Referring to the alleged defamation cases of two weekly magazines, Asahara said the group have filed a suit with the Tokyo District Court against SHUKAN GENDAI and SHUKAN BUNSHUN for allegedly reporting that the group is linked to the disappearance of a lawyer and his family in Yokohama in November last year. Members of the group have denied any connection with the case.

The missing lawyer, Tsutsumi Sakamoto, who vanished along with wife Satoko and son Tatsuhiko, have acted as a legal consultant for a group of parents who have lodged complaints against Aum Shinrikyo. The parents have expressed concern about the way their children were converted to the religion.

Ministry To Draw Up Trade Secret Guidelines

OW0511072190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0639 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will draw up a guideline for protecting corporate trade secrets by next March, MITI officials said Monday. The guideline will aim to clarify the definitions of trade secrets that should be protected under the revised law, the officials said.

This will be done by citing a considerable number of foreign cases involving the issue of protecting such proprietary information, they said.

The move is in line with the recommendation made in March by an advisory panel to the International Trade and Industry Minister calling for an upgrading of the laws to protect trade secrets from unfair competition. The panel urged the government to revise the prevention of unfair competition act to legalize the right to request a ban on the use of proprietary information obtained by unfair means.

In the report, proprietary information is defined as information that can fulfill four criteria, that it should not be known publicly, it should be reserved as secret, it should be technological or marketing information with economic value, and it should be information that merits protection as a secret.

The new guideline will be based on some hundred cases in the United States, Britain, and West Germany concerning the protection of such information, the officials said.

1990 Growth Predicted at 5 Percent Without War

OW0511085890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—The Japanese economy in fiscal 1990, ending next March 31, will maintain a pace of growth of about 5.0 percent provided there is no outbreak of war in the Persian Gulf, a research body predicted in a report Monday.

The estimated figure exceeds a government prediction of 4.0 percent growth. Japan's economy has posted 5.0 percent level growth for the past three straight fiscal years.

According to the annual economic report by the Research Institute for Advancement of Living Standards, the negative effects of the Middle East crisis on the Japanese economy will likely stay in a limited range.

The institute is a think tank of the 8-million-strong Japanese Trade Union Confederation (Rengo). It said that hikes in crude oil prices, following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2, caused considerable damage in the economy, but it is relatively light compared with the damage in the so-called "oil shock" in the 1970s.

The Japanese economy is now less vulnerable to changes in oil import prices and the recent strength of the yen will also largely offset hikes in crude oil prices, it said. The report, however, predicted a slowdown in the Japanese economy in fiscal 1991, with the growth rate sinking below the 4 percent level.

Describing the economic situation in the next fiscal year as a "narrow-range-of-adjustment stage without inflation," the report said Japan's economy will go slow but will not get into a recession.

The nation's economy had been already heading for an adjustment phase even before the Persian Gulf crisis blew up, the report said. The Bank of Japan started tightening its monetary policy months before the crisis began in August to curb growing inflationary pressure resulting from the current economic boom, it said.

While the boom continued, the labor market tightened and the money supply grew at a high pace simultaneously. This forced the central bank to raise the official discount rate several times, beginning in fiscal 1989.

The current growth has lasted for the past 47 straight months as of October, to reach near the nation's record 57 consecutive months of growth from November 1965 to July 1970.

As for the short- and middle-term economic goals, the trade union think tank stressed the importance of maintaining growth without inflation. It warned that excessive measures to control inflation, such as curbing wage increases to prevent cost-push inflation, might stifle growth.

Japan's economy has been led largely by the two factors of strong consumer spending and bullish corporate investment. But investment will inevitably slow down from now, reflecting the sluggish stock markets and higher interest rates, the report said.

Allowing moderate wage hikes is therefore important to maintain the strength of domestic demand, it concluded.

Brokers Can Trade Shares in Final 15 Minutes

OW0511085790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—The Finance Ministry decided Monday to allow brokerage houses to buy or sell stock-index component shares on their own accounts in the final 15 minutes of trading, ministry officials said. Such transactions are now allowed during the rest of the trading day.

The change will probably take effect as early as late this week through a partial revision of Tokyo Stock Exchange [TSE] rules, they said. The TSE rules were originally introduced in 1973 and revised in March 1989 with the aim of preventing stock price manipulation.

At present, brokerage houses can buy or sell such shares as stock-index components in the final 15 minutes of trading only on behalf of customers. Critics say this exception has contributed to volatility in the stock market recently as some brokerage houses have allegedly engaged in stock-index related trading on orders from local branches that are categorized as clients for their head offices.

The ministry officials said the change will not seriously affect prices of individual stocks and added that a ban on trading in individual shares in the final 15 minutes will remain in place.

Airport Sets Up New Firm for Communications

OW0511081890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Osaka, Nov. 5 KYODO—Kansai International Airport Co. on Thursday will inaugurate a new firm to provide comprehensive communication services for the new airport, currently under construction on a man-made island in Osaka Bay, company officials said Monday.

The new firm, named KIA Information and Telecommunications Network Co., will officially start operations on Thursday after registration procedures are completed, officials of Kansai International Airport Co. said. The new firm will be capitalized at 1 billion yen.

Kansai International Airport will invest 51 percent of the capital and a group of 22 companies the remainder. Among the companies are Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT), Japan Airlines Co., Kansai Electric Power Co., and Sanwa Bank Ltd. Hiroshi Yamada, a managing director of the parent company, was named as the new firm's president on Monday.

The company was set up to provide comprehensive telecommunication services for the airport, scheduled to open in 1993 as the nation's first 24-hour airport.

According to the officials, the communication firm will also receive information management work from the airport and construct a highly developed information network within the airport. Such work will include installation and control of NTT's public phone network and management of communication lines between airline companies and the airport management.

It will also be responsible for various modes of communication in the airport, such as radio, visual audio equipment, and computer terminals.

The officials said construction of the communication network, estimated to cost 6 billion yen, is now being considered based on a plan submitted by American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and NTT, and is expected to begin in the near future.

Completion of the international airport was originally scheduled for March 1993, but the airport company recently said it is likely to be delayed by six months to a year.

Visual Information Processing Device Developed

OW0411233790 Tokyo KYODO in English 2322 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—Mitsubishi Electric Corp. has developed a processing device for visual information which mimics one of the important functions of the human eye—detecting outlines of images in real time, company officials said Monday. Mitsubishi researchers said this is the world's first such visual information processor of the optical chip type.

The development will be reported on Tuesday (U.S. time) at the annual meeting of the Lasers and Electro-Optics Society in Boston on November 4-9 under the sponsorship of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).

The newly developed device embodies a large number of optical switches (devices that control light emission by means of an optical signal) integrated in array form on a substrate. The switches are made mainly of gallium arsenide.

The new device is capable of processing visual information in about 100 nanoseconds (1 nanosecond is a billionth of a second), or some 100 to 1,000 times faster than a supercomputer.

Researchers said the newly developed device is a single-function type. However, research will be pushed forward to develop a multifunction processing device capable of performing other functions of the human eye such as the detection of moving objects and the direction of their movement. Such a device will be closer to the eye in overall capabilities.

Researchers said that at a later stage, efforts will be made to integrate the projected multifunction visual information processor with an optical neurocomputing device, patterned after the functions of the human brain, into a complete image-processing computer.

Compared with conventional image-processing computers, the envisaged computer would be considerably faster, could process fuzzy image information, and would be much easier to handle (user-friendly).

Education Ministry Reports on Employment Rates

OW0511112090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0930 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO—The employment rate for female university graduates equaled that for men this year for the first time, with both groups registering 81 percent, the Education Ministry said Monday.

The ministry said a record 88,879 percent female students up 9,900 from 1989, took up jobs after graduation from universities in Japan this past spring. The figure for men was 235,285, up 14,300. It said university graduates hit a record 400,103, up 23,000 from 1989, of whom women numbered 109,750, up 9,100.

The employment rate for women graduates jumped 2.5 percent to equal that of male graduates at 81 percent for the first time in history, four years after the male-female equal employment opportunity law was enforced, a ministry survey found.

But there is still a gap in pay. According to a 1989 cross-industry survey, the latest data available, new female university graduates received an average starting salary of 155,600 yen a month, compared to 160,900 yen for new male graduates, a Labor Ministry official in charge of statistics said.

The official said there is no enforcing power at present to require firms to provide equal pay for both sexes, although local labor offices are recommending equal payment.

The ministry said the largest group of women graduates, 44.2 percent, went into service industries, followed by 19.1 percent in manufacturing industries and 12.6 percent in distribution, retail firms, and restaurants.

Of men, 31.2 percent went into manufacturing industries and 19.4 percent to service industries, while 15 percent joined firms in the third category above.

Ministry sources said the rise in women's employment has been backed by this survey, if junior colleges are included, more women than men now go on for higher education, and this is reflected in the employment picture.

Including graduates of junior colleges, attended mostly by women, usually for two years, 259,000 women went to work after graduation this year, compared with 246,000 men. In this category, women overtook men last year, the ministry said. About 88 percent of the 193,382 female junior college graduates were employed this spring, also a record, it said.

Master's course graduates this year totaled 25,804, while 5,812 people finished doctoral courses, the ministry said.

North Korea

Delegation Leaves for Beijing Talks With Japan

*SK0311102690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1012 GMT 3 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—A delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry led by Chu Chin-kuk, director of a department, left here today by plane to attend preliminary talks at department director level of the Foreign Ministries of Korea and Japan scheduled in Beijing as part of the inter-governmental negotiation for the normalization of the Korea-Japan relations.

Talks With Japan Reported

*SK0511045490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0437 GMT 5 Nov 90*

[Text] Beijing November 4 (KCNA)—Preliminary talks at department director level of the Foreign Ministries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan were held in Beijing on November 3 and 4 as part of the inter- governmental negotiation for the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan.

Present at the talks on our side was a delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry led by its department Director Chu Chin-kuk, and on the Japanese side was a delegation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry headed by its Director of the Asian Affairs Department Sakutaro Tanino.

Discussed at the talks were the date, venue, agenda and other matters for the full-scale inter-governmental talks.

The two sides showed eagerness there and exchanged their views in a sincere atmosphere.

They agreed to have further discussion on some problems in the future.

They agreed to hold the second preliminary talks in mid-November in Beijing.

Kim Il-song's Teachings to South Delegation Cited

*SK0511122990 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1015 GMT 5 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song's teachings when he received the South side's delegation to the North-South High-Level Talks, have spread among the South Korean people of broad circles, rousing ardent reverence for him.

A certain Prof. Pak at Sogang University said:

"President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the lodestar of national reunification, gave precious teachings on realizing the cause of national reunification when he received the South side's delegation." "The South side should sincerely approach the North-South High-Level Talks, guided by the president's noble intention".

A certain Kim, a locomotive engineer residing in Kwangju, said:

"The President Kim Il-song's bosom is for all the fellow countrymen. I wish to travel to the North and the South by the reunification train at an early date. The North where the President administers the affairs of the state is a man-centred land where all the people enjoy a free and happy life, being the masters of the country."

Doctor Choe of a hospital in Chunchon City said:

"We should uphold the intention of President Kim Il-song. The people are watching how the 'government' authorities respond to President Kim Il-song's words to the members of the South side's delegation."

South's Banning of "The Flower Girl" Viewed

*SK0411082490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0803 GMT 4 Nov 90*

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities let loose a large number of combat police to bar the screening of the feature film of the northern half of Korea "The Flower Girl" at Hanyang University in Seoul on the afternoon of November 2, according to a report.

Getting wind of that the film would be screened in the auditorium of the university from 15:30 that day, the authorities hurled more than 100 combat police into the campus. Bumping against the resistance of the students, they broke some 50 sheets of window glass of the main building of the university with iron pipes and stones and fired more than 10 apple bombs into the building.

As for "The Flower Girl", it only shows the sorrow of the stateless nation through the bitter life of koppun and her family against the background of the late 1920s and the early 1930s under the colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists. It is well known a fact that the background of the film is not against the present times and its content is not against the South Korean social system.

Nevertheless, the authorities mobilized combat police in the rowdyism. This shows how frenziedly they are trying to benumb the consciousness of national independence which is growing among students.

More on South's Film 'Crackdown'

SK0511050890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)— NODONG SINMUN today comments on the No Tae-u group's recent crackdown on the show of films from the northern half of the country at universities and on the publication of books related to the North.

This suppression is an anti-national, anti-reunification criminal act to dampen the South Korean people's ever growing longing for the northern half of the country and ardent desire for national reunification, the news analyst says, and continues:

It is only too natural that the South Korean people are trying to know the reality of the North where the fellow countrymen live and join more vigorously in the movement for national unity and reunification at a time when it has become a unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the demand of the times to put an end to the tragedy of national division and reunify the country. The South Korean people are raising it as more urgent problem to get a correct knowledge of the reality of the North, having realized that the reality of the North has been seriously distorted by the anti-communist, anti-North slanderous propaganda of the puppet clique.

The suppression of students and people at the point of the bayonet by the No Tae-u fascist clique for seeing films and books to correctly understand the reality of the northern half of the country makes it plain that they are the vicious splittists who do not want national unity and national reunification. Their repressive acts clearly show that "unification" and "opening" on their lips are all lies and South Korea is the most closed society of fascist military dictatorship in the world.

By desperately banning the screening of films and reading of books related to the northern half of the country, the No Tae-u clique show that they are making the last wriggle, frightened by the people's reunification movement.

Daily Views Delivery of U.S. Planes to South

SK0311101290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists decided to deliver 120 latest-type multipurpose "FA-18" fighter-planes to the South Korean authorities.

Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says:

The U.S. imperialists are going to deliver a large quantity of sophisticated means of war to the South Korean puppets at a time when the world is heading for detente and disarmament. This is a criminal act going against the trend of the time.

The news analyst further says:

This is part of the U.S. imperialists' premeditated moves to increase the offensive capacity of the puppet army and step up its modernization for the execution of their war strategy.

The United States, mindful that it is a party directly responsible for the Korean question, must stop encouraging the puppets to confrontation and war and withdraw its aggression forces from Korea as demanded by the Korean people and other peaceloving people around the world.

U.S. Called 'Chief Obstacle' to Reunification

SK0311234890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 3 Nov 90

["Chief Obstacle to Peace and Reunification of Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article entitled "Chief Obstacle to Peace and Reunification of Korea".

The article says:

The chief obstacle to the Korean people's cause of national reunification is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are hysterically stepping up preparations for aggression and war against the DPRK while keeping South Korea under their occupation.

The U.S. troops in South Korea are an aggressive tool of the U.S. reactionary ruling quarters to ban the division of Korea by force, oppose the DPRK and realise their domination of Asia.

The U.S. imperialists are making desperate efforts to keep Korea divided forever with their "two Koreas" policy.

They defined the creation of "two Koreas" as the key point of their Korea policy at this juncture.

Their "two Koreas" policy is a crafty and sinister ruse to freeze the division of Korea caused by their occupation of South Korea and aggressive moves and to keep hold on South Korea.

The prerequisite to peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula is to terminate their occupation of South Korea.

Only when the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea will the military confrontation come to an end, the root cause of the danger of war be removed and a favorable phase for reunification be opened.

Our party and the DPRK Government are making all their efforts to overcome the obstacles and difficulties standing in the way of national reunification and bring about a radical change in the solution of the reunification question.

The U.S. imperialists must look squarely at the irresistible trend towards national reunification, renounce the anachronistic occupation policy and immediately withdraw their nuclear weapons and troops from South Korea.

Daily Claims South Fabricated 'Sanomaeng' Case

SK0311050590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0452 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today comments on the socalled "results of the investigation into the Socialist Workers' Union (Sanomaeng)" published by the South Korean puppet Security Planning Board on October 30.

The South Korean authorities are kicking up a repressive campaign, branding "Sanomaeng" as an "underground organization of revolutionary socialists who pursued the line of socialist revolution through armed uprising and declared a class revolution" and talking about "possibility of its relation" with some one.

The news analyst says:

Whatever loud cry the South Korean authorities may raise over "the case of the largest underground organization" ever in history and "backstage manipulation" without any evidence and ground, no one will believe it.

It is clear what the No Tae-u group is seeking in hurriedly publishing the false data devoid of evidence and full of contradictions.

The South Korean people's desire for reunification is rapidly growing with the North-South High-Level Talks, the pan-national concert for reunification and North-South reunification soccer games arranged by our active measures and efforts.

The sharp edge of the South Korean people's struggle is directed to the No Tae-u group after the political surveillance over civilians by the "Army Security Command" and the plot of the "Democratic Liberal Party" for "constitutional revision for parliamentary cabinet system" were brought to light recently.

Under this situation, the No Tae-u group is trying to divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people and find an excuse for the suppression of the patriotic, democratic forces fighting for independence, democracy and reunification by faking up a new shocking "case" called "Sanomaeng case."

The No Tae-u group groundlessly talked about "possibility of Sanomaeng's relation" with some one in an attempt to use the "case" for North-South confrontation by linking it to the north.

The No Tae-u group must immediately stop the fabrication of false cases and the repression of the patriotic, pro-reunification democratic forces and release all the illegally arrested people at once.

Student Committee Sends Letter to Chondaehyop

SK0211231790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2224 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA)—The Korean Student Committee (KSC) on November 2 sent a letter to students of the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) in South Korea on the occasion of the day of students in South Korea.

Pointing out that the Korean Student Committee and the entire youth and students in the northern half of the Republic warmly congratulate students under Chondaehyop who grandly celebrate the day of students with an unbreakable will in the teeth of the harsh suppression by the splittist fascist forces that challenge reunification and democracy, the letter says:

The August 15 Panmunjom pan-national rally, the enthusiastic joint cheering at the 11th Asian Games, the North-South reunification soccer games in Pyongyang and Seoul and the reunification songs sung by people in the North, the South and overseas at the pan-national concert for reunification were a striking manifestation of the strong desire and will of the entire fellow countrymen not to endure the disgrace and sufferings of division any longer but make the '90s a decade of reunification at any cost.

At this time, too, we cannot forget the emotion-charged moment when we, together with delegate Yim Su-kyong, a "flower of reunification", were publishing before youth and student delegates from the five continents the "joint declaration of students in the North and the South" evincing the firm determination to advance shoulder to shoulder till we have achieved the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It is thanks to the proud struggle of Chondaehyop to make a breakthrough in the barrier of division and accelerate the reunification of the country that the nationwide movement for national reunification is making a more dynamic advance.

The splittist forces who dislike reunification are now raising a whirlwind of wholesale suppression of patriotic forces for reunification after throwing behind bars former chairman Im Chong-sok and chairman Song Kap-sok, sons of the nation produced by "Chondaehyop." This, however, only makes the will of us youth and students in the North and the South to fight for reunification stronger. As reunification becomes more urgent and the movement for it is gaining further momentum, all the fellow countrymen are following us the youth and students in the North and the South, the standard-bearers for reunification. We, deeply conscious of the noble mission we have assumed before the nation and the history, ought to fully discharge our responsibility and duty as vanguard fighters for reunification.

Let us all confirm once again that the North and the South are one motherland and determinedly smash the "two Koreas" plots of the splittists and staunchly fight to open a new history of reunified prosperous country in this land!

Let us hold higher the banner of independence and democracy for the withdrawal from South Korea of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, main obstacles in the way of reunification, and for the liquidation of the fascist dictatorial rule hindering the national reconciliation and unity !

Let us more daringly fight for the release of Yim Sukyong, Im Chong-sok and Song Kap-sok and other reunification vanguard fighters now behind bars on unwarrantable charges!

Let the students in the North and the South, fight and fight with concerted efforts to achieve the reunification through confederation on the basis of one nation, one state, two systems and two governments, the method of reunifying the country whereby no one side conquers the other or is conquered.

We who are on the road of reunification have been one today and will always be so.

Roman Catholics Demand Release of Dissidents

SK0411084690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0832 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—A prayer meeting of Korean Roman Catholics took place at the Changchung church here today in demand of the immediate release of Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon of South Korea.

Present there were Roman Catholics in Pyongyang and local areas, Koreans overseas and foreign believers.

Deputy chief of the Changchung Church Cha Song-kun gave a lecture at the meeting.

He said: During the first North-South High-Level Talks the South Korean chief executive told the North side's delegation to leave to himself the question of the release of student Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and other people who visited the North, as if he would set them free. But they are still kept behind bars. This fully reveals his anti-dialogue, anti-reunification nature deceiving and fooling the nation.

Noting that there is no reason and condition to keep Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon, the messengers of reunification, in jail, Cha Song-kun strongly urged the South Korean authorities to immediately release them.

He earnestly called upon all the friends in the North, South and overseas to wage the righteous struggle for their release in combination with the struggle for national reunification.

Trade Agreement Signed With Czechoslovakia

SK0311043590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0427 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—A trade agreement between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic was signed Thursday in Prague.

Signing the agreement were head of the government trade delegation of the DPRK and Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon and Vice-Premier Vaclav Vales of Czech and Slovakia.

Kim Il-song Sends Replies to Foreign Leaders

SK3110043790 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 1200 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, has sent to foreign party and state leaders replies to the congratulatory messages that they sent on occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

The foreign party and state leaders to whom the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent the replies are: Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; Najibullah, chairman of the Central Council of the Afghan National Fatherland Party [as heard] and president of the Republic of Afghanistan; Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Palestinian state and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Major General Joao Bernardo Vieira, general secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and chairman of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Mali People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Blaise Compaore, chairman of the Popular Front, head of State, and head of the Government of Burkina Faso; Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; France Albert Rene, general secretary of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, founder, and chairman of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea; Ali Hassan Mwinyi, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania; General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founder and chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic of Togo; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Liberation Movement of the Angola-Party of Labor and president of the People's Republic of Angola; Alberto Fujimori, president of the Republic of Peru.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his replies, expressed deep thanks to them for their warmest congratulations and wishes on occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the WPK and for their support for our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. In his replies, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the WPK and the parties of these countries, between our country and these countries, and between our people and the people of these countries will be further strengthened and developed.

Prince Sihanouk Hosts Friendship Gathering

SK0311044190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, hosted a friendship gathering at the Moknan House on November 2 for the artistes who had participated in the making of Cambodian feature films.

Invited there were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il, officials concerned and officials and actors and actresses of the Korean Film Studio.

Present were Madame Sihanouk and the party of His Royal Highness Samdech, Cambodian Ambassador to Korea Son Chhum, staffers of his embassy in Pyongyang and Cambodian Ambasador to China Chan Youran.

His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk spoke there.

Paek Min, president of the Korean Film Studio, spoke next.

Artistes put on stage art pieces.

Yon Hyong-muk Greets Algerian Prime Minister

SK0211060290 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council, has sent a congratulatory message to Mouloud Hamrouche, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

In the congratulatory message, he extended warm congratulations on the 36th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution and expressed the hope that he would bring about new achievements in his work of promoting welfare for the Algerian people.

Cuban Paper, Other Publications Praise WPK

SK3010224590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA)—Newspapers of different countries recently carried articles on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The Cuban paper TRIBUNA said that from the first days of its foundation the Workers' Party of Korea, as the ruling party, has enjoyed trust and respect of the popular masses for the exploits it performed for the Korean revolution and its devoted service for them. The paper further said:

The WPK takes the chuche idea as its guiding idea, which has been applied in realities.

By setting forth the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, it indicated the way of liberating the popular masses from old ideologies, toilsome labour and backward culture, that is, the way of providing the popular masses with an independent and creative, happy life.

It always maintains the popular lines and policies and, for this, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea attaches primary importance to the health and conveniences of the people.

Pointing out that monumental edifices, modern dwelling houses and public establishments are being built in the DPRK, the paper stressed: The main factor of the development and prosperity made by the party is the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Central African paper LE PETIT OBSERVATEUR CENTRAFRICAIN noted that the Workers' Party of Korea which has grown from the historical roots of the down-with-imperialism union formed by the great leader President Kim Il-song in October 1926 has performed brilliant exploits in the process of the struggle for nearly half a century and strengthened and developed into a new-type revolutionary party of the working class. The paper said:

The WPK is a new revolutionary party of the working class, above all, because it is a revolutionary party of chuche type which conducts revolutionary activities independently and creatively to meet the interests of its people and in keeping with the realities of the country, taking the chuche idea as its guideline. The next reason is that it is an invincible revolutionary party which has thoroughly established a firm monolithic ideological system within itself.

The Nigerian paper NEW NIGERIAN said:

The Korean people chose the road of socialism according to their own faith and are successfully building socialism by their own efforts.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il shows deep concern for a more civilized and affluent life of the Korean people.

He values the people most and regards devoted service to the people as his noble obligation.

WPK Greets Island Leader on Election

SK0211110190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] today sent a message of greetings to Carlos Dias da Graca on his election as general secretary of the Liberation Movement-Social Democratic Party of Sao Tome and Principe at the third regular convention of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe.

The message expresses the belief that the relations between the two parties and two countries will develop more favorably in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace and wishes the general secretary great success in his responsible work.

PRC Trade, Earthquake Bureau Groups Arrive

SK0211112990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA)—A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions headed by Yu Hongen, its vice-president and first member of its Secretariat, and a delegation of the State Earthquake Bureau of China headed by Fang Zhangshun, director of the bureau, arrived here today.

KCNA Reviews 5 November Pyongyang Press

SK0511052290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang November 5 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today reports that Chinese mass media carried a speech of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a banquet he arranged on the 68th birthday of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk president of Kampuchea.

The daily informs the readers that the great leader President Kim Il-song received letters from foreign countries.

Works of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were reported in different countries, says the daily.

It is reported in the daily that the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent messages to foreign parties and party leaders in reply to their messages of greetings on the 45th founding anniversary of the party.

The daily in an article says that Comrade Kim Chong-il, regarding the work with people as the main part of the party work, has led officials to practise it.

The daily editorially calls for giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The daily reports about innovations effected in different sectors of national economy including mining and metal industries.

The daily introduces the feature film "Secret Camp in Mt. Paektu," the fourth part of "The Sun of the Nation", recently released by the Paektusan production unit of the Korean Film Studio. The film, based on historical facts, impressively shows the rare wisdom, immortal exploits and great virtues of President Kim Il-song who wisely organised and led the struggle for creating the guerrilla bases of a new type during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, considering it an important strategic matter.

Printed in the daily is information No. 574 of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland denouncing the South Korean fascist clique's frantic repression after the announcement of the "special declaration of war against crimes".

South Korean news of the daily includes reports that South Korean HANGYORE SINMUN editorially called for the release of all the visitors to the North, the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils (Sochongnyon) put forward its immediate fighting target and the South Korean authorities schemed to bar the screening of the feature film "The Flower Girl" at a university.

In an article titled "Priority Must Be Given to Removal of Confrontation," the paper stresses that the question of removing the political and military confrontation is the key point and the primary problem in the North-South relations.

Carried in the paper is the second instalment of the final statement of woman student Yim Su-kyong at the trial in the puppet Seoul high court for hearing the prosecutor's opinion under the title "'flower of reunification' remaining fragrant in the minds of fellow countrymen."

A commentary of the paper denounces the No Tae-u group's crackdown on the show of films of the North at universities and the publication of North-related books at publishing houses.

The paper gives an account of a meeting to open a month of support to the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo in India.

It is reported in the paper that a meeting was held in Norway to mark the 45th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and foreign friends highly lauded the immortal exploits performed by the WPK.

It informs the readers that Comrade Jiang Zemin stressed the need to maintain political stability and strengthen the party building, the CHINESE LIBERATION ARMY DAILY carried an article by Yang Dezhi, former commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, the Iranian president called for unity of Islamic countries, the U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution denouncing Israel's murder of Palestinians, the Mexican Government condemned murder committed by Israel and foreign ministers of Central American countries discussed economic matters.

It reports about a meeting held in Cuba to convey a silk banner from the DPRK, the development of the economy and health care in Cuba and carries news that the Chinese population reached 1,160 million.

The paper comes out with an article on the U.S. wild ambition for domination of Latin America.

Kimilsongilia, Kimchongilia in Full Bloom

SK0311083690 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] The Kimilsongilia which an Indonesian botanist newly blossomed by devoting his whole life to this work and the Kimchongilia which a Japanese expert on seed hybridizing work blossomed for the first time, are being cultivated on a large-scale. These flowers are coming into full bloom in various places of our country and in various countries of the world.

Amid the lofty loyalty and great interest of our people and the world's revolutionary people, the Kimilsongilia and Kimchongilia are being blossomed through the endless admiration and blessing toward the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Today these have been increased to 10,000 plants and have been distributed throughout the nation and to some 40 countries of the world.

After the construction of the Kimilsongilia and the Kimchongilia greenhouses which are equipped with up-to-date facilities at the Central Botanical Gardens situated at the foot of the beautiful Mt. Taesong, about 4.5 million of our workers and youths and 200,000 foreigners have visited this place.

Through open-minded pursuit and sincere effort, the functionaries, researchers, and technicians of the greenhouses were successful in producing the Kimilsongilia and the Kimchongilia in great quantities and they are expanding this success.

Amid the ardent desire of the workers and youths to blossom the immortal flower, in all provinces of Kanggye, Chongjin, Hamhung, Wonsan, Sinuiju, and Kaesong, the greenhouses of the Kimilsongilia and the Kimchongilia are being constructed and research to cultivate and make these flowers blossom in accordance with the region's climate have been completed, thus a broader road to distribute these flowers far and wide have been opened.

In order to repay the ardent desire of the people, the greenhouses of the Kimilsongilia and the Kimchongilia in Pyongyang and local areas are cultivating the immortal flowers in large quantities and actively distributing them.

The working class of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station Complex who are sincerely growing the hundreds of plants of the Kimilsongilia every year, a grandmother from Sakju County who is raising 100 plants every year and laying them in front of the statue of the great leader every significant holiday, and residents of the 23 people's neighborhood unit, Nungna 1-tong, Taedong River District, including many people from various regions are nurturing the Kimilsongilia into full-bloom with the one clear mind of loyalty.

The Kimchongilia is also becoming popular in the country and during the past year all greenhouses in Pyongyang and botanical gardens in every province are cultivating this flower. This flower is in full-bloom in Yonan County and Taechon County of South Hwanghae Province and mountain villages in Onsong County of North Hamgyong Province including many organizations, complexes, homes, and military bases of the People's Army nationwide.

The ardent desire to beautifully blossom the Kimilsongilia and the Kimchongilia is also being enhanced with each passing day among the believers of the chuche idea spread out in the five continents and the revolutionary people.

From 1980, the functionaries of the secretariat of the Chuche Idea International Institute have grown the Kimilsongilia and numerous organizations and homes in various countries of the world including Laos, Angola and Guinea are also growing this flower.

Since the Kimchongilia, which is being bloomed amid the will and desire of the world's people, took its root at the Central Botanical Garden, it has already transcended continents and crossed oceans in a short time, thus blooming in 30 countries of the world.

In a flower garden near Amsterdam, the capital of the Netherlands, hundreds of Kimchongilias are in full-bloom showing its extraordinary beauty and research to cultivate this flower extensively in outdoor conditions are being carried out actively.

This immortal flower is in full-bloom in homes and offices of leading figures from various countries of the world including Cuba, Laos, Vietnam, Equatorial Guinea, Peru, and Ecuador.

Belgium's (Robert D'beldre), chairman of the International Arbor Society, brought his whole family to our country and conducted research along the way to cultivate the Kimchongilia and famous figures from Maldives, Guinea-Bissau, and Malta visited the Kimchongilia greenhouse many times and took the flowers to cultivate them with sincerity.

The Kimilsongilia and the Kimchongilia gives great happiness and hope to all the people of the world who aim for and desire an independent era and will further be in full-blossom as an everlasting flower.

NODONG SINMUN on Party Serving People

SK0211103790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 2 Nov 90

["NODONG SINMUN Calls for Thoroughly Embodying Party's Slogan "We Serve the People!"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today devotes nearly one whole page to an editorial titled "Let Us Thoroughly Embody the Party's Slogan 'We Serve the People!'".

Thorough application of this slogan put forward by our party provides a firm guarantee for further strengthening our party and consolidating the driving force of our revolution and it is an important fact of giving full play to the advantages of socialism of our own style, the editorial stresses, and continues:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"'We serve the people!' is the slogan put up by our party so as to realize its leadership in proper combination with the revolutionary mass line."

"We serve the people!" is a unique slogan reflectung our party's popular character and duty as the mother party that responsibly looks after the destiny of the people.

This slogan provides a firm guarantee for realising the party leadership in keeping with the will and demands of the popular masses, regarding it as a fundamental principle of the party activity to combine the party leadership with the mass line, so that the popular masses may uphold the party leadership from the bottom of their hearts.

"We serve the people!" is also a revolutionary slogan which makes it possible to further strengthen the relationship of kinship between the party and the masses and bring the advantages of socialism in our country into fullest play with the might of the driving force of the revolution.

This slogan is a most just one that fully accords with the essential requirement of our society.

When we advance upholding this slogan, the advantages of socialism in our country will be brought into fuller play and the cause of socialism be triumphantly accelerated by the might of the driving force of the revolution in which the leader, the party and the masses are rallied.

"We serve the people!" is a militant slogan based on the historical experience of our party which has led the revolution and construction to victory, sharing life and death with the people.

The glorious history of our party clearly proves the precious truth of the revolution that when the party serves the people, it can form an integrated whole with the popular masses and have an indestructible might, and when the party is sound and mighty, the popular masses can be sound and give full play to their inexhaustible creativity.

"We serve the people!" represents the unbending will and steadfast determination of our party to carry out the revolution and construction to the end, believing in the people and relying on the strength of the people.

If the party carries on everything under the slogan "We serve the people!" And the people turn out under the slogan "We do what the party decides to do!", the ties of kinship between the party and the people will be consolidate as never before and unimaginable miracles will be wrought in the revolution and construction.

In order to fully embody the party's slogan in work and life, it is imperative, above all, for the officials to establish the revolutionary outlook on the masses more thoroughly.

The officials must learn from the masses with an open mind, respect them and rely on their strength in solving all problems.

In order to strictly apply the party's slogan, the party organizations and officials must responsibly look after the socio-political life and material and cultural life of the people.

To fully realise the party's slogan the officials should work in a party and political way.

The officials keep political work ahead of all other work and conduct persistent and effective persuation and education among the masses until they sincerely accept the party's intention and go into action by themselves.

The editorial calls for enhancing the role of the party organizations in thoroughly applying the party's slogan. 9

When the slogan "we serve the people!" is thoroughly applied, the shout of the watchword "we do what the party decides to do!" will ring out more loudly from the party members and other working people and our party will push ahead with the revolution and construction with its invincible might.

Construction Materials Sent to Tongil Street

SK0311115890 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] The steel producers of the Chollima Steel Complex have sent for three months various kinds of steel products for construction purposes, such as some 11,000 tons of rolled steel and some 59,000 meters of drawn steel pipes, to the construction site of Tongil Street.

With high revolutionary enthusiasm to brilliantly realize the party's magnificent plan for the construction of the capital city, the fighters of the rolled steel work site, the No. 1 drawn steep pipe work site, and the elongation work site are scoring high success in production everyday by causing mass innovations.

The fighters of the main raw material work site are also scoring a record success of increasing production by 30 percent more than before.

Coal Mines Increase Monthly Output

SK0111225990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA)—Coal output is on the increase in Korea.

The coal mines under the Ministry of Coal Industry turned out 100,000 more tons of coal in the last one month than in the corresponding period last year.

In this period, the Sunchon District coal mining complex produced 60,000 extra tons of coal by giving definite priority to tunnelling and increasing the number of the cutting faces.

The coal output shot up 20 percent at the Anju District coal mining complex and the North Hwanghae District sapropelic coal mining complex.

At the coal mines in South Hamgyong Province the average daily coal output was 17 percent up and capital tunnelling 57 percent up in October on the month last year.

Innovative achievements have also been reported from the coal mines in Kaechon, Tokchon, Pukchang and Kangso areas.

Paper Hails Chuche Revolutionary Spirit

SK3110022590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0012 GMT 29 Oct 90

[NODONG SINMUN 29 October editorial: "Let Us Make the Entire Society Further Overflow With the Chuche Revolutionary Spirit"]

[Text] The gigantic revolutionary tasks and prevailing situation facing us today demand that we more highly demonstrate the trait of living and working in a revolutionary manner in compliance with the demand of the era when the revolution is being carried out.

It is important for all party members and workers to live and struggle according to the demand of the chuche revolutionary spirit by firmly cherishing it.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, Presidium member in the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Since the ideological revolution has been vigorously carried out in our country under the party's leadership, the entire society is overflowing with the chuche revolutionary spirit. As the result of this, various maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionaries to infiltrate bourgeois ideology into of our society were thoroughly crushed and our socialism is highly displaying its vitality.

The chuche revolutionary spirit is a noble trait cherished by the revolutionaries who are struggling with the chuche idea as their firm faith. Only when the masses of the people arm themselves with the chuche revolutionary spirit, can they dedicate their lives to the revolutionary struggle and pioneer their own destiny independently and creatively.

The chuche revolutionary spirit enables the people to fulfill their responsibility and role with an attitude worthy of masters and lofty revolutionary spirit in the revolution and construction and to courageously break through any difficulty and trial without fearing them.

For the people who are armed with the chuche revolutionary spirit, there cannot be any hesitation, wavering, and fickleness on the path of the revolution nor can the poisonous elements of various reactionary and unsound ideologies including bourgeois ideology be infiltrated. For our people, the chuche revolutionary spirit has become a traditional revolutionary spirit which has been created and highly demonstrated over a long period of history.

Our party saw to it that the ideological revolution was carried out more vigorously in compliance with the demand for the chuche-orientation of the entire society and that in particular, the indoctrination of the chuche idea was further deepened, thus making the entire society overflow with the chuche revolutionary spirit.

The revolutionary spirit of the speed battle, which is being demonstrated in every site of socialist construction today, is another new demonstration of the chuche revolutionary spirit.

The chuche revolutionary spirit is a motivating power making all the people rally behind the party and the leader and inspiring and encouraging the people into peerless mass heroism and exploits.

When the chuche revolutionary spirit which creates boundless strength and brings creative wisdom is constantly and highly demonstrated, we can be victorious forever by breaking through various storms in the future, too, as in the past.

In order to safeguard and accomplish the socialist cause by crushing the imperialists' vicious antirevolutionary maneuvers which are becoming more grave with each passing day and to expedite national reunification, all the people should more highly demonstrate the chuche revolutionary spirit.

To make the entire society overflow with the revolutionary spirit, everyone should deeply understand the greatness of the chuche idea. The might of the chuche revolutionary spirit comes from the greatness of the chuche idea.

Only when the party members and workers understand the greatness of the chuche idea, can they regard the dedication of their lives to the revolution as worthy of their lives. Thus, they come to have a firm resolution and will to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause to the end.

Party organizations should substantively carry out the indoctrination of the chuche idea so that all party members and workers know very well about various principles, historic position, and the scientific and creative nature of the chuche idea. Party organizations should also make them deeply recognize through historic materials and data the great revolutionary role of the chuche idea in basically reforming the destinies of our fatherland and our people and in victoriously leading the cause of independence.

In particular, party organizations should make them defend and protect this great revolutionary idea by deeply cherishing the pride that the chuche idea—our party's guiding idea—is the best so that they glorify this idea forever.

All functionaries and workers should deepen the study of documents of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il including "On the Chuche Idea" and "On A Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea" so that they firmly arm themselves with ideas, theories, and policies included in these documents and that they be keenly aware of our party's great contributions to developing and enriching the chuche idea.

In order for one to highly demonstrate the chuche revolutionary spirit, one should be well aware of the history through which this revolutionary spirit has been inherited under our party's leadership.

Our party always directed great attention to making the people highly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit based on the decisive role of the people's ideology and consciousness in the revolution and construction. In particular, our party firmly ensured inheritance of the chuche revolutionary spirit by making the people brilliantly inherit the revolutionary spirit demonstrated in the Paektu forest and live and work with such spirit and vigor as cherished by the people during the period of great postwar Chollima upsurge.

Only when one is aware of this history, can one consolidate one's resolution to more highly demonstrate the chuche revolutionary spirit in the future, too.

All functionaries and workers should deeply realize the sagaciousness of our party's intent and leadership which made it possible to thoroughly and invariably inherit the chuche revolutionary spirit, although the revolution is far advanced. They should also realize how precious are the revolutionary gains which we have won by fighting with the chuche revolutionary spirit amid indescribably arduous circumstances. They should also have the firm conviction that when they struggle with this revolutionary spirit they can win the greater victory.

The chuche revolutionary spirit cherished by our party members and workers should be highly demonstrated in the practical struggle for the revolution and construction. It is an important demand of the chuche revolutionary spirit to thoroughly execute, disregarding fire and water, the chuche-oriented lines, policies, decisions, and directives put forward by the party.

Cherishing the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the party's policy, all functionaries and workers should tenaciously struggle to realize this spirit until it bears brilliant fruit.

The people, who demonstrate the heroic exploits in the revolutionary outposts assigned by the party by upholding the slogan, "we carry out what the party decides," are the very faithful revolutionary fighters who have the firm chuche revolutionary spirit.

The chuche revolutionary spirit demands that one should carry out the assigned revolutionary tasks by one's own strength under any circumstance. Functionaries and party members in all domains of the national economy should have the resolution to carry out works with their own strength and even without support from the higher echelon, although such support is helpful, and should vigorously push ahead with production and construction, thus consolidating the foundation of a self-reliant national economy.

If functionaries and soldier-builders of the units, which are in charge of building major facilities including construction of Tongil Street and construction of Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex, work with such an indomitable spirit as cherished by the anti-Japanese guerrillas who fought against the enemy by making the Yongil bombs with bare hands, they can build great monumental creations at an early date.

The chuche revolutionary spirit is the spirit to ardently love one's own system and to believe that one's own nation is the best. Cherishing a pride in living under the most superior socialist system in which the chuche idea is embodied and a great national pride in having the great leader, the great party, and the great guiding ideology, all the people should endlessly glorify the chuche fatherland.

The chuche revolutionary spirit cherished by our party members and workers should be highly demonstrated in treasuring and firmly consolidating the unity and cohesion of the party.

Our party members and our people always firmly safeguarded the party's unity and cohesion which are based on the chuche idea of the arduous path of revolution. This is a great pride of our party members and people. We should treasure and more firmly consolidate this great unity and cohesion.

All functionaries and workers should live by entrusting the party with their destiny and by firmly trusting only their party and their leader under any circumstances. They should always think and act only according to the party's intent and will.

The chuche revolutionary spirit is a pure revolutionary spirit which does not allow any alien ideas. All functionaries and workers should tenaciously struggle to prevent the ideologies that run counter to the chuche idea from infiltrating into our party and revolutionary ranks and to oppose the imperialists' cunning ideological and cultural infiltration and reactionary offensive.

Party organizations at all levels should properly carry out the organizational work to indoctrinate all party members and workers so that they demonstrate the chuche revolutionary spirit. Thus, they should strengthen the unity and cohesion between the party and the people and vigorously accelerate the socialist and communist cause.

South Korea

Japan's Expected Stance in DPRK Talks Viewed

SK0511013490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—Efforts by Japan and North Korea to improve their relations will be one of the major agenda [as received] of the South Korean-Japanese ministerial meeting here on Nov. 26. A South Korean government source said Monday that the Japanese had repeatedly promised to reflect the South Korean Government's position in negotiations with North Korea on normalization of relations.

"Japan has told our government repeatedly that it would proceed with the talks with North Korea on the basis of (South Korean) President No Tae-u's five conditions, expressing full understanding of our worries in this regard," the source said. No told former Japanese Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru Oct. 8 that he hoped Japan would seek to improve relations with North Korea in close consultation with the Governments of South Korea and the United States.

No also told Kanemaru, who recently led Japan's largest political delegation to North Korea, that Tokyo-Pyongyang ties should be improved in a way conducive to progress in inter-Korean dialogue and exchanges, and to North Korea's signing of the Nuclear Safeguards Accord of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In its efforts to improve ties with North Korea, Japan should seek to open up North Korea, encourage it to cooperate in the international community and prevent economic cooperation from beefing up North Korea's military power, No said.

North Korea has asked Japan for compensation for the suffering of the Korean people during Japanese rule (1910-45) and after World War II, but No said the post-war period should not be counted in paying compensation.

The source said Tokyo's position was conveyed to Seoul through diplomatic channels at the weekend and during separate calls on Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung by Japanese Ambassador Kenichi Yanagi and Sakutaro Danino, director-general for Asian affairs at the Japanese Foreign Ministry. "In conveying its position, the Japanese Government promised to consult closely with our government. The improvement of North Korea-Japan talks will be dealt with as one of the major agenda at the South Korea-Japan ministerial conference in Seoul on Oct. 26 [month as received]," he said.

North Korea and Japan recently held their first preliminary talks on normalizing relations in Beijing.

North Reportedly Intends To Repay Debt to Japan

SK0511091490 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Yi Yun-song]

[Text] It was learned that North Korea recently informed Japan that it has the intention of resuming the payment of its debt to some Japanese corporations. In the meantime, North Korea has not paid back its debt since 1983. It was also learned that North Korea's Trade Bank notified the Japanese-Korean [ilcho] Trade Settlements Committee of this intention and that North Korea demands that the principal and interests be massively reduced.

Japanese economic sources said that even though the fact that North Korea, which is facing economic difficulties more serious than ever before, expressed its intention of paying back the debt leads one to doubt its sincerity, considering the fact that negotiations have been under way to normalize diplomatic relations at the moment, this move is believed to have something to do with North Korea's demand that Japan compensate for damages for the 45 years after the war.

North Korea had owed approximately $530 million to some Japanese corporations since 1975, but has paid back neither interests nor principal since 1983.

IAEA Official Says North Agrees to Inspections

SK0211124390 Seoul YONHAP in English 1229 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—North Korea has agreed to accept nuclear inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of its atomic facilities, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported Friday.

Quoting Hans Blix, IAEA director-general, the Japanese economic daily said that the negotiations between North Korea and the IAEA have been settled virtually as the two sides reached a complete accord on the contents of an agreement such as the matters of what facilities should be inspected and how to inspect. Blix said the IAEA has continued negotiations with North Korea for nuclear inspections since 1985. The IAEA official expressed the hope that the agreement could be signed during next month when an IAEA board meeting is scheduled.

North Korea joined the NPT (Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty) in 1985 but has refused to accept international nuclear safeguards agreement.

The Japanese paper also quoted a source well versed in North Korean affairs as saying that Pyongyang would sign the nuclear inspection agreement if Washington promises to carry out more positively governmental dialogue with Pyongyang, including negotiations for the change of the Korean war armistice to a peace agreement. North Korea's refusal of nuclear inspections has been a stumbling block hampering the improvement of relations between Pyongyang and the Western world.

As U.S Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon has said, there is a possibility that the Pyongyang-Washington relations would make rapid progress if the agreement is signed. Solomon said in a speech Tuesday that Pyongyang's acceptance of international nuclear safeguards would open the door to improved relations with Washington. "Were the North Koreans to fulfill their obligations under the NPT (Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty), they would remove a major obstacle to the improvement of U.S.-DPRK relations," he said.

The agreement between the IAEA and North Korea may also deal not a small influence to the forthcoming negotiations between North Korea and Japan to improve bilateral relations.

On the reported North Korean demand that the United States guarantee that it will not use nuclear weapons against North Korea as a precondition for the conclusion of the IAEA agreement, Blix said it was a matter between North Korea and the United States.

Japan Disagrees With IAEA

SK0311024490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 3 (OANA-YONHAP)—The Japanese Foreign Ministry said Friday it disagreed with the assessment of the director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that North Korea has agreed to allow international inspection of its nuclear facilities. Ministry Spokesman Taizo Watanabe told a news conference that North Korea had yet to drop its call for a U.S. guarantee that it would not be attacked with nuclear weapons. "As long as North Korea does not withdraw the condition—a U.S. guarantee for non-use of nuclear arms against North Korea—it can't be said that North Korea has accepted the demand for nuclear inspection," Watanabe said.

The Japanese economic daily NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN quoted IAEA Director-General Hans Blix Friday as saying that North Korea had accepted IAEA demands for on-site inspection of its nuclear facilities. "We have recently reached complete agreement on the target and method of on-site inspection," Keizai quoted Blix as saying. "The agreement came only on condition that North Korea could sign a peace pact with the United States, but it means that our negotiations with Pyongyang have successfully ended."

A ministry source said it was unlikely that the United States would accept the condition and "in this sense, we can't say that any progress has been made for settlement of the issue of nuclear inspection."

North Korea joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1985 but refuses to sign the IAEA Nuclear Safeguards Accords, to which a NPT signatory is required to subscribe within 18 months of joining the NPT. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Solomon said Oct. 30 North Korea's failure to fulfill its obligations under the NPT was a major obstacle to the improvement of U.S.-North Korea relations.

Foreign Ministry on Statement

SK0311033090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 3 (YONHAP)—The agreement between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the target and methods of nuclear inspection does not mean Pyongyang has changed its attitude, the South Korean Foreign Ministry said Saturday. "North Korea has, as it did in the past, called for a U.S. guarantee of non-use of nuclear arms against it as a condition for signing the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement of the IAEA. This means North Korea is showing no sign of departing from its long-held stance," Ministry Spokesman Chong Ui-yong said in a statement.

The Japanese economic daily NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported Friday that North Korea and the IAEA had agreed on the target and methods of inspection of nuclear facilities in North Korea, quoting IAEA Director-General Hans Blix. Chong noted that Washington had already issued a "negative security assurance," saying it would not use nuclear arms unless the

United States or a country that does not possess nuclear weapons was attacked with them first.

"North Korea should sign the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement at an early date, unconditionally, and fulfill the duties of a responsible member of the international community and contribute to peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia," Chong said.

North Korea joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in December 1985 but has not signed the IAEA accords on nuclear safeguards.

IAEA Hopes North 'Will Live Up to' NPT

SK0411022290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Nov 90 p 3

[Text] Vienna—Since the 1960s, the safe guard system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has been a central component of the world's commitment to inhibit the spread of nuclear weapons.

As of Dec. 31, 1989, 172 safeguard agreements were in force with 101 nations, according to Hans-Friedrich Meyer, head of IAEA public information division.

"Under the agreements, IAEA inspectors regularly visit nuclear facilities to verify records that the authorities keep on the location of nuclear material under their control, check IAEA-installed surveillance equipment and confirm physical inventories of nuclear materials," Meyer said.

Most of the safeguard accords have been concluded in connection with international treaties under which the IAEA has obligations to safeguard all existing and future nuclear activities, such as the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Meyer said in a recent interview with the Korea Times.

One of the primary concerns of the IAEA currently is whether North Korea, now believed to be operating an atomic material processing facility in Yongbyon that can be used to develop nuclear weapons, will live up to clauses of the non-proliferation treaty and sign a full-scope sageguard agreement (FSA). North Korea signed the NPT on Dec. 12, 1985, but has been putting off concluding the safeguard pact.

Article 3 of the NPT stipulates that the signatories sign the full-scope agreement within 18 months after signing the treaty.

"However, North Korea, one of the 'threshold' countries, refused to sign the FSA and place all of their nuclear facilities under IAEA inspection," Meyer said.

"The problem is that the IAEA has no muscle to enforce the safeguards," Meyer said. "All we can do is to submit a status report to the United Nations General Assembly and to put pressure on Pyongyang through such international fora as the IAEA board of directors meeting.

"We can assist the NPT signatories and make recommendations on the safeguard issue," said the IAEA official. "But we cannot force them to do what we want them to do."

Asked to comment on the North Korean-proposed "nuclear-free zone" on and around the Korean peninsula, Meyer said, "I am absolutely in favor of the concept of a zone free of nuclear weapons, as long as there is no political implications and other impure purposes in the proposal.

"I particularly favor the nuclear-free zone because I was a citizen of West Germany where hundreds of tactical nuclear weapons of the Allied forces are deployed on its soil," he said.

He said there are several nuclear-free zones on the globe, including the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone set in accordance with Rarotonga Treaty and the Latin America Nuclear Free Zone under the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

"I eagerly hope that the Korean peninsula and its neighboring areas will become a nuclear-free zone with the states concerned trusting each other," the IAEA spokesman said.

He praised the safety standards and power generation performance of nuclear power plants in South Korea.

The IAEA sent Operational Safety Review Teams (OSARTs) to Korea in 1986-1989 and received satisfactory reports on their missions, Meyer said.

For example, the IAEA team assisted the Korean Nuclear Safety Center in reviewing the possible safety implications of the Yonggwang Nuclear Power Plant uniquely designed with scaled-down features of a much larger unit operating in the United States.

The review, which spanned a four-week period and involved experts from five countries, identified no major safely concerns in the evaluated areas where these new features would have a potential safety impact, according to Meyer.

He admitted that there are some problems with the Russian-type nuclear reactors, the same type as that of Chernobyl, which are still in operation in the Soviet Union and some former East bloc countries. There are also four Russian-made nuclear reactors in former East Germany, he added.

"But they have been improving the graphite-type nuclear reactors and the Russians have come to appreciate IAEA-provided advice after the Chernobyl accident," Meyer said. "As of now, their performance is very excellent and they are striving hard to upgrade safety standards."

Quoting remarks made by IAEA secretary-general Hans Blix, Meyer said, "Nothing is 100 percent safe," citing the Three Mile Island incident which was caused by human error and Chernobyl which was not in operation normally.

"But our aim is zero defects and we are almost nearing it by developing new safety technologies, exchanging operation know-how, communicating with each other and learning from each other," said Meyer.

"We also encourage member countries to use safer alternative energy as much as possible," said Meyer, introducing the IAEA's initiative on nuclear fusion as the ultimate energy source for mankind.

As for the decommissioning of old nuclear reactors, Meyer said, "It's up to every state. The IAEA can only provide examples of advanced countries." He added, "We have more interest in extending the life of nuclear reactors."

At present, according to IAEA estimates, general costs for decommissioning a large commercial reactor range from $130 million to $477 million. In perspective, these estimated costs represent a small percentage of total electricity generation costs.

Meyer also cited many contributions made by the IAEA in the fields of plant breeding and genetics, insect and pest control, food preservation, nuclear medicine, applied radiation biology and radiotherapy, as well as industrial applications of radioisotope technology.

Touching on the issue of balancing environmental and energy needs, he said, "It is in the interest of all countries to cooperate in learning from past mistakes and to encourage environmentally responsible and responsive policies that can still meet justified economic aspirations, not the least in the key sector of energy."

He also expressed satisfaction with the IAEA's drawing up of the code of practice on international transboundary movements of radioactive wastes.

PPD Supports North's Position on UN Entry

SK0311051390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0505 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 3 (YONHAP)—The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) reconfirmed its stand Saturday that it was against South Korea joining the United Nations unilaterally, saying a unilateral admission would adversely affect the overall relations between south and North Korea as well as inter-Korean dialogue.

Rep. Kim Tae-sik, spokesman for the 70-seat PPD, said after a post-holders meeting that the party's basic stance was that South and North Korea should share one U.N. seat. Both sides should consult on U.N. membership with endurance and end their stubbornness, Kim said.

The South wants to join the world body separately from North Korea, but preferably simultaneously, while the North insists the South and North should share one seat.

Minister Seeks Inter-Korean Music Festival

SK0311005590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0048 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 3 (YONHAP)—Culture Minister Yi O-yong said Friday he would propose to North Korea to hold a joint year-end festival of Korean classical music in Seoul. "Details such as the date, venue, scope of participation and procedure of negotiations with North Korea will be fixed on Nov. 7, after my ministry consults the National Unification Board and the council for South-North cultural exchange policy," Yi told reporters.

Yi was reacting to North Korea's recent proposal for an inter-Korean music festival conveyed to the South by participants in the first-ever concert in Pyongyang attended by musicians from both halves of the Korean peninsula.

Referring to the 17-member South Korean delegation to the Oct. 14-24 festival, arranged by private musical circles in South Korea and approved by North Korea, Yi said, "independent and diverse attempts at South-North cultural exchange on the private level may lead to confusion. The Culture Ministry will strengthen its coordinating function regarding South-North cultural exchange."

The southern delegation to the "pan-national reunification concert" comprised 14 musicians, including Prof. Hwang Pyong-ki of Ewha Womans University, and three reporters.

8 Nov Red Cross Contact at Panmunjom Proposed

SK0511061090 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0519 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Kim Sang-hyop, president of the Korean National Red Cross, sent a telephone notice to Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the North Korean Red Cross Society, this morning. In this notice, he proposed holding the eighth working-level North-South Red Cross contact at 1000 on the morning of 8 November at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom.

New Envoy to USSR Arrives for Consultations

SK0511021890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—Kong No-myong, the first South Korean ambassador to the Soviet Union, flew into Seoul Monday for consultations with his home government.

The ambassador is expected to report to president No Tae-u on negotiations with the Soviet Union about No's possible visit to the Soviet Union this year and other diplomatic matters when he meets with the president on Wednesday to receive credentials as the envoy to Moscow.

Kong is due to return to Moscow Saturday.

South Korea and the Soviet Union established full diplomatic relations Sept. 30 and Kong was named ambassador to the Soviet Union Oct. 30.

USSR Designates Nakhodka as Economic Zone

SK0511032190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union has designated the far eastern port city of Nakhodka an economic special zone to promote foreign investment, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (Kotra) said Monday. The Soviet Union, in its first such decision, will give tax benefits and guarantee investments by companies from capitalist nations, Kotra reported.

"The tax benefits the Soviet Government plans to give include that reinvestment of profit is exempt from corporate tax: That tax is levied on only 10 percent of profit remittance and that the government guarantees security of investment from any possible confiscation by the Soviet authorities," a Kotra spokesman said.

"Promising lines of business the Soviet Union welcomes in their new economic zone will most likely be processing of raw material, manufacture of electronics and machinery, ship repair, timber, transportation, warehouse and tour businesses."

"Companies of capitalist nations including Korea and Japan will surely be attracted by the Soviet move. Especially some Korean businesses such as Hyundai will have keen interest in investment in the Soviet special economic zone because they have sought to actively launch business activities in that country."

Financial Talks With U.S. Planned for 9-10 Nov

SK0511090490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0833 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 5 (OANA-YONHAP)—Korea-U.S. financial policy talks, deferred twice due to U.S. internal matters, are now scheduled for Nov. 9-10 in the South Korean capital, a Finance Ministry spokesman said on Monday.

The U.S. delegation, headed by Charles Dallara, assistant treasury secretary for international affairs, is expected to ask Korea to give branches of foreign banks the same status as Korean banks, the spokesman said.

The Korean side, headed by Yi Yong-song, assistant finance minister for planning and management, will try to find out what level of financial market liberalization Washington wants before completing the local financial market liberalization schedule to be presented in the Uruguay Round talks, he said.

Washington has so far demanded full participation of foreign branches in the area of money trusts, where they are restricted to non-specific money trusts, and easing regulations on the establishment of branches, he said.

Choe Kwang-su To Become New Envoy to Washington

SK0411132090 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 4 Nov 90

[By reporter Ko Tae-yong]

[Excerpt] A government official concerned has said that the government will replace Ambassador to the United States Pak Tong-chin, whose term in office will expire early next year, with former Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and Ambassador to Japan Yi Won-kyong with Ambassador to the Great Britain O Chae-hui and that it will send credentials to the governments of these countries some time next month at the earliest. [passage omitted]

Minister Cho Explains Position to GATT Official

SK0211000790 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 90 p 9

[Text] Korea will be unable to fully liberalize imports of foreign farm products due to its domestic socio-political problems, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Cho Kyong-sik said in Geneva Wednesday.

Meeting with Aart de Zeeuw, chairman of the Uruguay Round's Agricultural Negotiating Group, Cho said rapid opening of the farm market might deal a devastation blow to the nation's vulnerable agriculture structure.

Specific situations in each country should be taken into consideration in the multilateral Uruguay Round Negotiations and complete market opening might crate severe socio-political trouble, Cho said.

The top Korean agricultural policymaker now on a trip to GATT headquarters emphasized that minimum market access would be guaranteed even for the 15 items which have been excluded from the import liberalization list as non-trade concerns, except for a few items like rice.

Cho explained the contents of Korea's "offer list" on the reduction of farm subsidies and import liberalization to de Zeeuw, calling for understanding, said an official of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry quoting a dispatch from Geneva.

The Korean government submitted the offer list to the GATT secretariat Monday. The list specifies the exclusion of 15 items from import liberalization and the cut of farm subsidies and tariffs up to 30 percent over a 10-year period.

Reminding that most of the corn and soybeans consumed in Korea is imported, Cho said the Korean government intends to protect income sources of mountain communities, to balance regional development and to maintain employment but not to restrict imports.

Corn and soybeans are designated as non-trade concerns.

Cho also said his government will abide by the basic principle of the Uruguay Round through flexible imports depending upon domestic demand and supply.

De Zeeuw said the multilateral Uruguay Round negotiations will be meaningless if exceptions are allowed for each country as all the countries will move to exclude more items from the liberalization list.

Cho also met negotiation representatives of nine countries including the United States, the European Community, Japan, Canada and Australia, said the ministry official quoting a dispatch.

The official said several representatives welcomed the Korean offer list which accepted the conversion of differences between domestic and international prices into tariffs.

But they showed a negative response to the 15 non-trade concern items, the official said.

Observers expected that negotiations will be tougher as the EC, a major negotiating group along with the United States and the 13- member Cairns Group, has yet to submit its unified offer list.

Meanwhile, a U.S. representative made it clear that the negotiations will continue as scheduled even if the EC fails to submit its offer list, the ministry officials said quoting the dispatch.

Kim Yong-sam, No Tae-u To Discuss Cabinet Plan

SK0211134490 Seoul YONHAP in English 1327 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Masan, Korea, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), will return to Seoul early next week to meet President No Tae-u to discuss the intraparty feuding over the plans to introduce a cabinet system of government, Kim Yun-hwan, floor leader of the ruling party, said after a two and a half hours meeting with Kim Yong-sam.

Kim Yong-sam, who has been boycotting to perform his duties as executive chairman, expressed his intention to meet President No at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, early next week, said the floor leader. On the prospects of the settlement of the feud in the No-Kim meeting, the floor leader said "I don't know." He added that Kim Yong-sam did not make it clear whether he would return to his duties.

During the meeting, Kim Yong-sam stressed that the matter of revising the Constitution for a cabinet government system has virtually been ended because of strong objection by himself and his followers in the party and strongly demanded that president No suggest fundamental measures to eradicate "evil plots as have done against him in the past nine months."

The ruling party was created as a result of an unprecedented merger of former ruling Democratic Justice Party and two opposition parties led by Kim Yong-sam and by Kim Chong-pil in February.

The DLP was on the brink of breakup as Kim Yong-sam indicated Wednesday that his groups might leave the party unless President No and his followers give up their plan to introduce the parliamentary government system.

A close aide to Kim Yong-sam said that Kim has almost made up his mind to desert the party unless there are fundamental measures to restore confidence between No and himself.

Kim Yong-sam Reportedly Demands No's Resignation

SK0311064890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 3 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sam, the executive chairman of the ruling party, has defiantly demanded that party head President No Tae-u step aside and designate him party president, which would virtually guarantee his rise to power as No's successor. Kim is currently in Masan, boycotting party affairs amidst the worst feuding within the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) since it was founded early this year. He made the demand Friday, when he met with DLP floor leader Kim Yun-hwan, who had come to convey No's position on the dispute, a source said Saturday.

The floor leader, one of No's close associates, however, flatly denied Kim made such a demand. "I heard no such remark during my meeting with Kim. The stories are totally untrue," said Kim Yun-hwan, who shortly after the meeting said Kim had made a "surprising demand."

The feuding is ostensibly over whether to change Korea's system of government, but has more the appearance of a power struggle between No, Kim and Kim Chong-pil with an eye on the presidential election in 1992.

Describing Kim's demand as "surprising," No and Kim Chong-pil immediately expressed their objections and closed the door on a compromise. The source said Kim Yong-sam wants No to declare him party president before the presidential election in late 1992, which would pave the way for Kim to win the party's presidential nomination while ensuring him strong control over the party.

In his meeting with No's envoy, Kim virtually rejected the president's offer to meet and thrash out a solution to the feud over the system of government. The floor leader said later he had conveyed No's proposal that they meet early next week to discuss the feud and that Kim had agreed. But an aide to Kim said his boss did not give a clear reply, an indication of gaps over Kim's demands.

The feuding erupted last week when a Seoul daily published a secret memorandum of agreement signed by the three DLP leaders on pushing for a parliamentary cabinet system of government.

Kim Yong-sam, who had denied the existence of the secret document and opposed moves to adopt the new system of government despite the accord, charged the two other factions with leaking the document to weaken his status, hurt his moral standing and possibly remove him from the party's power structure. His reaction plunged the party into the worst crisis since its creation in February, raising the possibility of a split.

Faced with Kim's defiant stance, No's and Kim Chong-pil's factions have hinted they may virtually renounce moves to revise the Constitution to introduce the new form of government. Even if No and Kim meet, it is unlikely they could strike a compromise as big differences remain over Kim's demands. Kim may leave the party if his negotiations with No fail, bringing about its virtual collapse, the source said.

Chongwadae Proposes Party Congress to Kim

SK0411101090 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 4 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Liberal Party's [DLP] internal dispute has developed into a dispute on control over the party. In connection with this, it was learned that, in an effort to deal with Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam's request for control over the party and the issue of withholding a decision on the cabinet system, the Chongwadae side secretly proposed to the Kim Yong-sam side via the floor leader Kim Yun-hwan that a special party congress be convened in February of next year.

It was also learned that, under the excuse of beefing up discipline in the party, Executive Chairman Kim's side demands that the party adopt a unitary leadership system, thus beefing up the authority of the executive chairman, and revise Clause 1 of the party's charter, a clause that expresses the party's preference for a cabinet system, in order to express its intention of abandoning the cabinet system.

It was also learned that the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] faction demands that, to ensure that the executive chairman will exercise his authority as the party representative in name and in reality, much of the authority of the party president be transferred to the executive chairman, that the executive chairman's authority on personnel affairs and other matters concerning the operation of the party be expanded, that toward this end, as an institutional measure, the party's Charter and its regulations be revised. An official concerned said that Chongwadae, the floor leader Kim Yun-hwan, and other people who approve of negotiations with Kim Yong-sam have decided to partially accept Kim Yong-sam's demand, to examine the revision of the party's charter and its regulations, and to convene a party congress in next February to deal with this issue. He also said that the floor leader Kim advanced this proposal when he went to Masan on 2 November.

However, it was learned, Executive Chairman Kim's side said that measures must be taken earlier than that to beef up the executive chairman's authority and to enforce discipline.

It was also learned that, in response to the RDP faction's demand that the DLP declare that it would abandon its plan for a cabinet system, under the pretext of the opposition to this declaration by the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] factions, the Chongwadae side proposed [to Kim Yong-sam's side] that the DLP withhold this plan for the moment and deal with this issue in the special party congress in February of next year.

It was also learned that the Chongwadae side insisted that if a party congress is convened before this year is over, this will hinder the efforts for economic and social stability and that there must be time for coordinating interests among the factions. However, it was learned, Executive Chairman Kim's side demands that President No make a decision at the earliest possible date.

It was also learned that the Chongwadae advanced this secret proposal via the floor leader Kim because a majority of leading members of the DJP faction and the NDRP members had insisted that Executive Chairman's Kim's demand is unreasonable and had expressed a resolve for a party split if this is unavoidable and that, even though Chairmen Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-chun had decided to propose to Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam via the floor leader Kim that the three chairmen [Kim Yong-sam, Kim Chong-pil, and Pak Tae-chun] discuss the resolution of the dispute before Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam goes to Chongwadae, the floor leader Kim discussed the solution of the dispute with Executive Chairman Kim in Masan, thus virtually rejecting the request of the two chairmen.

The DJP and NDRP factions have expressed their intention of rejecting the plan by Chongwadae and the floor leader Kim Yun-hwan to resolve the dispute, saying that this is tantamount to accepting Executive Chairman Kim's demand for a unitary leadership system. Therefore, attention is focused on how this dispute will develop in the future.

Kim Tae-chung Threatens To Overthrow Government

SK0511022090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Yonggwang, South Korea, Nov. 5 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung, leader of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), said Monday he would campaign to overthrow the government unless President No Tae-u had made good on his promise to achieve political and economic stability by the end of the year.

Kim, stumping in support of PPD candidate Yi Su-in in the Yonggwang-Hampyong, South Cholla Province, by-election, warned that if No and ruling party Executive

Chairman Kim Yong-sam settled their dispute with a temporary remedy it would serve as another cause of conflict.

"To fundamentally solve current political problems, including the dispute within the Democratic Liberal Party, democratic and stable living conditions should be realized," he said.

Noting that the feuding was causing political, economic and social instability, he called on No to avoid a "one-shot" cure through a meeting with Kim Yong-sam and fundamentally solve the problem by accepting the PPD's demands.

The PPD is demanding that No declare he has given up plans to adopt a cabinet government, disband the ruling party and call general elections, fully implement local autonomy, abolish the National Security Law, revise the law on the Agency for National Security Planning, and enactment a law on police neutrality.

Police Warn of Attacks on Americans, Embassy

SK0311070090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0652 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 3 (YONHAP)—Seoul Police warned of radical students' attacks on the U.S. Embassy, U.S. Eighth Army Facilities and on American citizens Saturday and stepped up security checks.

Police said student activists may make surprise attacks on the U.S. Embassy and diplomatic housing areas, U.S. Eighth Army facilities and American districts in Namsan and Hannam-Tong (in Seoul).

Students may use vehicles in their attacks, disguising themselves as normal people, according to the police.

Collegians, Police Clash on Student Day

SK0411020090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Nov 90 p 3

[Text] Thousands of students, chanting antigovernment slogans, clashed with riot policemen who tried to block their rallies in downtown Seoul and five other cities on the occasion of the 61st Students' Day yesterday.

The students called for the release of Song Kap-sok, chairman of Chondaehyop, the largest alliance of student activists, who was arrested early October, and denounced the ruling camp's attempt to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system.

In Seoul, some 3,000 students from nine universities tried to hold a joint rally at Taehangno (University Street) in Tongsong-tong, beginning 3 p.m., but police prevented their gathering, saying their rally was illegal.

After failing to have a "rally of 400,000 students for deliverance of Song Kap-sok and for withdrawal of the incumbent regime," some of the students continued to demonstrate in nearby streets till late in the day. As police sealed the area, the students changed the rally site to Shinchon Rotary in front of Yonsei University and held a street demonstration at about 5:30 p.m. till late in the evening.

They denounced the government for trying to prevent them from holding a "ceremony" for Student Day.

Some 200 students held a fierce demonstration at Yongdungpo Rotary, hurling petroleum bombs at policemen, who scattered them in ten minutes, firing tear gas.

Eight universities in local cities also held similar rallies.

In Taegu, some 1,000 students of Kyongpuk University also clashed with police while they tried to hold an antigovernment rally in the city.

Earlier in the day, thousands of students at Seoul's nine universities held separate ceremonies on their campuses, chanting antigovernment slogans and calling for Song's release, before they came out to the join rally site of Taehangno.

They tried in vain to gather in the street at 3 p.m. to hold a joint rally, as police prevented them from gathering, in a clash amid a fog of tear gas.

Police said their rally was illegal and deployed some 1,300 riot policemen around Taehangno beginning early in the day.

KNCC Asked To Return Surveillance Files

SK0311011390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Nov 90 p 3

[Text] The Defense Ministry yesterday sent a letter to the Korea National Council of Churches [KNCC], asking the KNCC to return to it files and computer discs which a deserter of the Defense Security Command [DSC] disclosed early October as evidence of the military's spying on civilians.

In the letter sent by Brig. Gen. So Chol-su, head of the ministry's Inspection Bureau, the Defense Ministry said that "judging from various circumstance, we believe your side protects Pvt. Yun Sok-yang or knows where he is."

The ministry also warned that "whoever provides a hideout to the deserter or keeps the files and discs may be punished."

At this, KNCC denounced the ministry, saying the ministry's remarks on possible punishment is "a serious threat to the religious organization."

In a related move, two officers of the Defense Ministry visited the KNCC Tuesday, making similar requests.

That was learned late yesterday as the Rev. Kim Hyong-chu, secretary-general of the KNCC's Human Rights Committee, told reporters that two officers of the Defense Ministry inspection squad, including a warrant officer, came to a KNCC office in Yonji-dong in downtown Seoul and demanded the return of the evidence at about 5:30 p.m.

They also urged pastors there to persuade Pvt. Yun Sok-yang, a DSC deserter who took the files and computer discs from the intelligence command and disclosed them in a press meeting Oct. 4, to surrender himself to the military authorities voluntarily, according to the Rev. Kim.

Yun, who is at large, made public disclosure of evidence of the DSC's surveillance of civilians and politicians.

Following the scandal, the defense minister and commander of the DSC were replaced, with opposition parties and dissidents condemning the military spying.

Rev. Kim said he rejected the Army officers' request, adding they then went away.

Meanwhile, a rally was held yesterday in the KNCC building to establish a committee to support Yun Sok-yang, with the attendance of some 500 including the Rev. Kim Kwan-sok and Rep. No Mu-hyon.

At the rally, the participants called for dissolution of such "oppressive" intelligence organization as the DSC and the Agency for National Security Planning, political neutrality of the military, and urged the military to stop trying to arrest Yun.

Poll Show's Majority Supports 'War on Crime'

SK0311032790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 3 (YONHAP)—Fewer than one in two South Koreans believe policemen should carry guns on patrol but 92 percent support more severe punishment for serious crimes, according to a poll by media research.

Of 1,031 people across the country, excepting Cheju Island, polled by telephone on Oct. 25-27, 55.8 percent called President No Tae-u's war on crime "most timely" while 36.2 percent rated it "appropriate."

The poll, conducted on behalf of the Information Ministry, found 52.5 percent believe the crime war will "somewhat contribute" to social stability, 24 percent said it will not bring much change and 21.9 percent said it will make a great contribution to curbing crime.

No declared an all-out battle against crime and social and economic ills and demanded close inter-ministerial cooperation for the purpose Oct. 13.

Family-destroying crimes, which include rape, were named the biggest threat (28.9 percent), followed by gangsterism (25.4 percent), armed robbery and murder (16.6 percent), kidnapping (5.2 percent) and drug trafficking (4.9 percent).

The most urgent task, respondents said, was to crack down on crime (35.4 percent), uproot extravangance and illegal speculation (28 percent) and restrict sex-oriented services and entertainment establishments (14.3 percent).

They also called for social and traffic order as well as creating a better atmosphere for workers.

Editorial on Roundup of Radical Socialists

SK0211025790 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 31 Oct 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Edification of Ideologically Violent Youths"]

[Text] At this stage, we hardly can know every detail of the incident involving the "Socialist Workers' League of South Korea [Sanomaeng]." The Agency for National Security Planning [ANSP] has announced that it arrested 40 and put 150 on the wanted list on the charge of "having attempted to launch a socialist revolution through an armed uprising by infiltrating approximately 1,600 members into working sites, campuses, religious organizations, and labor movement organizations." In the process of the prosecuting office's investigation and a trial at the court, we shall learn the truth of the incident.

Although we presuppose that the ANSP's announcement is reliable, we cannot but feel unhappy and upset at the degree to which our society has countered and protected itself against the recent trends of extreme leftist adventurism among some of our students and youths. Can arresting 40 youths and putting 150 on the wanted list be the best remedy for leftist infantilism?

According to the announcement, Sanomaeng defined our society as a "neocolonial state-monopolistic capitalist society" through its leaflets, underground booklets, and monthly "Literature for the Liberation of Workers." It set step-by-step goals for forming a democratic united front with 10 million workers, for founding a vanguard party of workers, for launching a revolution through an armed uprising, for establishing a republic of the masses, and for abolishing capitalism and building a socialist state. To attain these goals, Sanomaeng formed a huge nationwide organization with approximately 1,600 members in total—some 230 workers, 1,030 students, 90 figures from youth and religious organizations, 30 members from the People's Party, and 230 farmers from peasant movement organizations.

This being the case, Sanomaeng is identical to the Red Army of Japan, Bader-Meinhof of Germany, and the Red Regiment of Italy in nature. In other words, it is an anachronistic violence-oriented clique.

Though Sanomaeng places social justice before economic affluence from the standpoint of defining them, its support for the lines of an armed struggle for social justice—the lines of not refraining from killing or injuring human lives—cannot be forgiven. It is potential social dynamite which can explode on the "masses," for whom it claims to fight, for the sake of its ideology. It deserves the more harsh punishment of social ostracism than criminal punishment on charges of violating the National Security Law.

According to the ANSP's announcement, the participants and sympathizers with this antidemocratic and anti-human rights organization number approximately 1,600. Furthermore, most of the arrested 40 members are young men in their twenties who graduated from Seoul National University and other prestigious universities or who are studying there. We do not wish to believe that young men in our society are this intellectually retarded and are moral backsliders. How did they abandon themselves to a psychological illusion to such an extent that they unhesitatingly tried to develop explosives, to map out a plan to steal ammunition, and to manufacture even poisons to commit suicide to keep their secret?

We should consider profoundly why they succumbed to such an extreme adventurist lure for the sake of what they call a socialist revolution. In view of the ugly acts of today's political and economic elites, we wonder if these young men tried to resort to a prescription of radical methods to remedy the ugly evil.

At least it is plain that the motive for action of these extreme leftist adventurists did not proceed from selfish interests. This is what differs from the acts of the existing political and economic elites. It is obvious that actions and struggles cannot be justified just because they do not proceed from selfish interests.

How should we deal with this phenomenon? Will "terrorism" on a political pretext be uprooted from this land just by arresting and putting on the wanted list approximately 200 members? All of us as well as the government should ponder this question.

Burma

Saw Maung Addresses Southwest Command 2 Nov

BK0311162990 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1300 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Speech by Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, delivered in the Irrawaddy Hall of the Southwest Military Command Headquarters, Bassein, at a meeting with military and public service personnel on 2 November—recorded]

[Excerpts] I have come to the Irrawaddy Division because it is time I should visit this place. This is the second time I have traveled since I resumed state responsibility. My first visit was to Mandalay; the purpose of that visit (?is known to all). In today's meeting with public service personnel in the Irrawaddy Division I shall speak on important matters. [passage indistinct].

I have spoken previously on Islam and Christianity, which was reported in the newspapers. You may ask why I have been speaking on religious matters. I am not a party politician; I am a public servant. Therefore, I have the right to speak out on religious matters. I base my statements on my findings and studies.

You can find Islamic states in the world today. Why are there Islamic states, you may ask. There are Islamic states because the Koran of the Islamic faith contains provisions on social and legal matters. [passage omitted]

Our neighboring country, Thailand, is said to be a democratic country, and it has a monarchy. In Thailand in times of government instability, a government can be brought down when their members of parliament so demand. When there is such a situation in Thailand, the Thai monarch is empowered by law to form a government. You may have heard or read about the instability in Thailand today. You may not have heard, though, about this so much from foreign broadcasts, a matter I shall address later. [passage omitted]

From Chapter 12, verse 12, in the Book of Genesis, there is reference to the mandate of kings. This is related to the Ten Commandments, which I previously mentioned. In those days it was the kings who ruled, hence, the reference to kings. In modern parlance it is government. However, there are still countries with kings, such as Japan and the United Kingdom. Our neighbor, Thailand, still has a monarchy. This point on the mandate of the king was pointed out to me by Colonel Khun Nawng when I was still the commander of the Northern Military Command Headquarters in Myitkyina. He was a member of the then Council of the State. What he implied was that in Christianity, rebellion against the government is forbidden. He was then referring to the insurgency of the Kachin Independence Army. [passage omitted]

Looking at Burma from the point of view of religion, there is freedom of worship. There is no reason for one religion to denigrate another religion, and I believe there should be no such thing. At this juncture I shall speak on the perpetuation and propagation of Buddhism. We have the recurrence of a problem beginning on 8 August 1990 in Mandalay. The source of the problem can be traced back to the 1988 events. These problems existed even before we assumed our responsibilities. The issue reemerged on 8 August 1990 with the observance of the second anniversary of the four eight's [reference to 8 August 1988, which marks the beginning of prodemocracy movement]. This issue is related to party politics and religion. We followed the developments closely. We waited with restraint hoping that those concerned would realize their wrongs and would reform.

On 18 October 1990 I received a report demanding that I apologize [to monks]. I then realized that I had to settle the issue and decided to give a warning that illegal monastic organizations should be dissolved within three days. On 19 October 1990 I went to Mandalay and instructed the commander to take necessary measures and prepared the troops. I made a list of monasteries where they are likely to have Burma Communist Party [BCP] elements, and not only BCP elements, for I am also aware of [monasteries] where persons from foreign embassies visit. I find the problems are complicated with the BCP on one hand and the movements of foreign embassies on the other. People from Irrawaddy Division are not likely to know about these things, as it is peaceful here. I am just stating the truth. I am not a person looking for problems. It is necessary to understand this.

I found in Mandalay that there were threats and intimidations against the senior abbot who is the chairman of the Mandalay Division Sangha [order of Buddhist Monks] Nayaka Committee. The senior abbot did not know what to do, and he was not able to control his subordinates. I decided to use the power of government [arnar zet] as I realized the senior abbot could no longer use religious power [dhamma zet] and issued State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] Declaration 6/90 on 20 October 1990 and took the necessary measures. On 22 October 1990 I made a side trip for a day to Lashio where had I discussed military operations. The commander told me the people in Mandalay would think I would have left Mandalay. I told him to let them think so. I went away to Lashio to see what would happen.

What do you think happened when I was in Lashio? During that time, what kinds of demands were coming out of Masoeyein Monastery in Mandalay? They were heard asking for the immediate transfer of power. I think this has nothing to do with religion. What happened that day? When the commander sent the abbot back to the monastery after making a supplication to him, the commander's car was stoned. The commander reported to me that his car's windshield was broken and that he had to spend 10,000 kyat to repair it. I instructed Major General Tun Kyi, commander of the Central Command, to take necessary action.

Prior to this incident, I issued SLORC Order 7/90 on 21 October 1990 giving my powers to all regional commanders. We have reported the situation and the measures we have taken on television. There were cases in which bogus sammudhi sangha [recognized monks] have been arrested. I cannot yet say how many were arrested and what measures were taken as the issues have not been completely settled.

Earlier we studied the involvement of top leaders of a party in these matters. There were also instances where some members of political parties were called in for interrogation. Some were interrogated for their activities in contravention of our Declaration 1/90. These are complicated matters. If I say more it will be more complicated. They [National League for Democracy, NLD] issued the so-called Gandhi Declaration and [held Meetings] 5/90 and 6/90. Legal experts will know about these matters.

What am I today? I am a public servant. I am also the commander in chief of the Defense Services as well as the chairman of the SLORC, which is assuming all state responsibilities. The SLORC is not a political organization. It is a government that rules the country with the Defense Services as its backbone. We are not working for one particular party. We are a government working for the entire country and indigenous people. I would like to reiterate that any organization or person who opposes us cannot be forgiven. These matters are what you call external influences. I shall explain these matters later.

I shall elaborate on Buddhism and the samuddhi sangha. Samuddhi sangha refers to a monk who has been properly ordained in an ordination hall. Order 6/90 refers to the kind of monks that will not exist as samuddhi sangha. The rahans [monks] know about these matters. It can be seen differently from the point of view of Vinaya [Buddhist code of conduct for monks], in that monks take their own initiatives to meet the requirements for the right to exist as samuddhi sangha. The measures we have taken are being done from the legal viewpoint.

I have already stated that I shall not engage in party politics and that I shall only attend to national affairs that are of concern to the entire country and nation. I am attending to religious matters today because I am not engaged in party politics. Hence, I have the right to engage in religious matters. I have studied the various religions to the best of my ability. [passage omitted]

In short, in every religion, rebellion against the government is prohibited. In ancient parlance we use the term king, and in modern parlance we call government or leader of the country. In this country we can say today is the SLORC era. I am the chairman of the SLORC. Am I doing things as I please in this position? I say no. I have studied the rules I have to observe. I am a Buddhist, and I take note of sermons delivered by revered abbots. [passage omitted]

Those who want to become the ruler or government should study these texts [about kingship]. I am not trying to create disunity in the country. Just last night the reverend abbots gave a sermon on the need to have friends. I listened to it and took note. We have a lot of friends. In particular, we have no problems with our neighboring countries. I mentioned this earlier. We have to observe each other's rules. We may uphold this attitude. I have to defend myself when some [countries] take an extremely antagonistic stance. By law we should also have the right to defend ourselves. We can defend according to the right of self-defense [preceding three words given in English]. [Words indistinct] human rights, we have to defend ourselves according to the customs, traditions, and laws of our country and people.

When it comes to ism [preceding word given in English] I believe in Buddhism [preceding word given in English]. I practise Buddhism. I have many books on meditation sent by abbots, friends, and elders. I have read these to the best of my ability. I have also received books from Muslims. As for Hinduism, I have already made references to it. I have not read about Marxism, and I have not studied it much. I do not understand much about capitalism; I have not studied it, although I have books on it. [passage omitted]

I shall continue now with state affairs. There are many things to be said about state affairs. I have said much already about it. [passage omitted] The main point I would like to address concerns the Constitution (?and) the issue of indigenous people. On page 466, volume two, of the 1947 Constitution a reference to the time when a constitution should be drafted can be seen. In mentioning time, I refer to whether it was drafted before or after independence. [passage omitted] Time is very important from the legal point of view.

If I speak at length, it will be more complicated. So I shall be brief. Our SLORC Declaration 1/90 was issued on 27 July 1990, and the conference [of National League for Democracy] began at the Gandhi Hall on 28 July 1990. Their resolutions were passed and [Gandhi] declaration was issued on 29 July 1990. There was also an agreement with eight parties following a meeting in Bo Aung Kyaw Street. News of that agreement may not have reached here, but it was in Yangon [Rangoon] and may have reached Mandalay.

From what I can recall, one organization on Bo Aung Kyaw Street used the publication right of another party, and there was a problem—confrontation [word given in English] in modern parlance. As a result of the problem, Declaration 5/90 [of NLD] was issued on 17 September 1990. So there was a problem within this organization; there was much explanation. They made clarifications in Mandalay and in Monywa. Meanwhile, they held the so-called four eight's anniversary. Reporting the event, the foreign broadcasting stations alleged that two monks and two persons were killed, and the religious boycott of the monks against the military began with that incident. We know who is responsible. There should be no irresponsible accusations without eyewitnesses. When it was exposed that accusations were made against us without eyewitness accounts, we had to take measures. The person [words indistinct] from Monywa who made these incorrect accusations has now absconded.

(?Meanwhile), the most complicated problem in the world was taking place. There were numerous political parties that expressed support for the Gandhi Declaration. I can see from the legal view point that if we were to take action against this matter, all political parties registered with the Elections Commission would be wiped out. I shall wait and see how long they will go on lying. All parties will be gone if I dissolve them. If I do this I am afraid I will be accused of being power crazy. I have been practicing restraint as I myself and the Defense Services do not want to have any soiled mark in history. [passage omitted] I am capable of discerning what I see. I am watching as the person safeguarding and protecting the state. In short, we have not budged an inch from our Declaration 1/90. It is important for the public service personnel present here to understand this thoroughly. I would like to tell the public service personnel, political parties, and organizations concerned as well as all the people in Myanmar [Burma] to thoroughly study Declaration 1/90.

I shall continue and say a little more about the Least Developed Country [LDC] [preceeding three words in English] status. I have records concerning the matter. If you want to know where it all started, you should ask a certain ambassador who is still in our country. The ambassador is H.E. Dr. Baron Walther von Marschall, ambassador of Federal Republic of Germany. Now the two Germanys have been united, and I am told it is called Germany. If you ask that person, you will know it best. There is evidence on this matter. I do not wish to say much. Why did it happen? Who started it, and how did it happen? I always look for the minute details when I take up a responsibility. What happened then? If you expand it, there is a lot to say. Without any reason, they are saying whatever they like, and the country is left in chaos. We do not want to do this because we are not the type. I have told you repeatedly they cannot handle the situation and they cannot achieve anything. Is there any progress in what we have done? Employees present here can clearly see this.

I say to you very clearly that there are rumors spreading about handing over power to the party that won the elections and that if they cannot control the situation, the military has to stage another coup. Will it be good? I know, and that is why I am putting it very plainly that there is nothing to be said about it. I will maintain my stance according to my own convictions. I am telling you this in the course of our conversation. I have already told you, and I wonder why they are doing things like this. To reiterate the point, let me refer back to my speech delivered at the 45th Armed Forces Day parade. I asked what the attitude and opinion of the opposition party towards the Defense Services would be if they had obtained power. Please answer me. It is in the speech. Remember that I never go back on my word.

I will continue about foreign broadcasting stations which, even this morning, have been broadcasting false news about the ill treatment of the sanghas, not transferring power, and many other things. Regarding these matters, I told you once that I will publish a book on BBC and VOA broadcasts. I have already published book on the August [1988 events] in response to these broadcasts. Another book on the September [1988 coup] is being published now, and it includes explanations as replies to their allegations. I have published it as I have promised. Read it and see. There will be people who will still believe in these allegations and will still listen to these broadcasts. What they say may or may not be in accordance with my will. I categorically deny their allegations. It is a very complicated matter and there will not be an end to it because there are people who are listening to it.

I told you before that I have been monitoring them and these are put on record. These will be published into a book as a record for future generations covering all these broadcasts from BBC, VOA, and AIR from 1988 onwards. It will include all about what they have done, their attitudes, and their plans, how they have tried to profit from the situation, how they have tried to instigate, and various allegations. I do not care at all. They can say what they like; I will still say the same things. I remind you all not to be afraid. [passage omitted]

I rose from the ranks as a soldier. I never had any devious ambitions. There has never been a stain on my character during my life. I say this very humbly, and whatever I have achieved is due to my perseverance. Regarding my character, I am ready to be scrutinized at any time. There is no stain. [passage omitted]

There has been talk about the visit of the Japanese lady [Sadako Ogata, human rights official from the UN] of human rights. What type of rights do they want? I am not the one to be investigated. She can come and study. There have been reports that if a certain person comes, ask for certain favors from that person. I tell you, if anyone wants to enjoy the human rights they have in the U.S., England, and India [names of countries in English], provided that country accepts, I will permit them to leave. In Myanmar, I can only grant human rights suitable for the Myanmar people and in accordance with Myanmar law. [passage omitted]

I can tell you now which organization is responsible for all these fabrications. I think some organization that has control over the media is doing it. There is a certain Bangkok bureau dealing with our country's affairs, and it is controlling the media. Another bureau is in Hong Kong. These two bureaus are broadcasting and publishing news from the Asian region regardless of its authenticity. What I am saying is that they seem to prefer creating unrest and instability. [passage omitted]

I urge you all to work to the best of your ability if you really want to develop your country. That is all I have to say.

UN Human Rights Official Arrives in Rangoon

BK0311150890 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] United Nations Human Rights Commission expert on independent private affairs, professor Sadako Ogata, arrived in Yangon [Rangoon] by aircraft, this afternoon. The professor was accompanied by (Mr. Yacob Muller), senior official from the Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

They were welcomed at Mingaladon airport by U Ohn Gyaw, director general of Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; U Min Aung, director general of the Budget Department; U Win Maung, director general of Higher Education Department; U Maung Phone, director general of Housing and Rural Development Department; U Pan Aung, secretary of the Yangon City Development Committee; and responsible personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Dissidents Said Barred

BK0511100690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0948 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 5 (AFP)—The United Nations Human Rights Commission special envoy is being heavily guarded to stop dissidents from being able to meet with her, Rangoon-based diplomats charged Monday.

Professor Sadako Ogata had originally been booked into the four-star Inya Lake, Rangoon's top hotel, but was later transferred to a government guest house where heavily armed guards are surrounding the building. Diplomats said the security was clearly aimed at keeping people away from Mrs. Ogata, who arrived in Burma on Saturday.

"There are a lot of people who would like to see the professor and tell her what is going on and equally the military do not want those people to get to her," said one diplomat.

Mrs. Ogata's week-long programme is being kept a closely guarded secret by the junta and no public details have been released. "The people know she is here but that is all. No further information has been given out," a diplomat said.

Mrs. Ogata was expected to ask to see 45-year-old Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the National League For Democracy (NLD) Party that swept the May elections. She has been held under house arrest since July 1989. But diplomats say her request is almost certain to be turned down.

"The junta have made it very clear they are not going to go out of their way to help her. In radio reports Mrs. Ogata is referred to as 'The Japanese Lady'. Even Saw Maung, leader of the military government, has made it clear he will not see her," said one diplomat.

Mrs. Ogata met privately for lunch Sunday in the Japanese embassy with a small group of Western diplomats and although no details of the talks have been released, observers said the diplomats would have left her in no doubt of what they think of the regime.

Since the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) seized power in a bloody coup in 1988, continued reports of murder and torture by the military to crush all opposition have come out of the country.

In Febuary the United Nations Human Rights Commission severely criticised the junta for its human rights record and Mrs. Ogata's visit is a result of the rebuke to the SLORC. General Saw Maung said in a speech broadcast on Friday that Mrs. Ogata would be allowed to study the country's human rights situation but he warned: "I am not the one to be investigated."

Diplomats in Rangoon have reported that the junta has been taking special measures to try to show the U.N. envoy a distorted image of life in Burma. Last week there were reports that the infamous Insein prison was spruced up and prisoners given new blankets and matresses as well as improved diets. On Monday there were reports that soldiers, disguised as prisoners, were being housed in the cells in preparation for the visit by Mrs. Ogata. "The story is all over Rangoon and it is obviously impossible to check but experience here has taught us that there is no smoke without fire," said one diplomat.

Another said such an action would fit perfectly with the SLORC's way of organising things.

The government-run WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY, in an open letter on Monday to Mrs. Ogata, called on her to investigate Japanese and British atrocities in Burma.

It claimed that war reparations given by the Japanese were insignificant compared to the damage done. It also accused Britain, which ruled the country until 1948, of removing scores of Burma's treasures. "We would like you to try to retrieve these treasures back from the British," said the letter.

Diplomats said the attack against the Japanese was clearly a sleight against Mrs. Ogata. "They may have allowed her into the country but they are not making any effort to hide their feeling about her," said a diplomat.

When Mrs. Ogata arrived at the airport Saturday, none of the ruling military junta were there to greet her. She was met instead by senior civil servants.

Thai Officer Views Junta's Remaining in Power

BK0211084990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Nov 90 p 7

[Text] The Burmese military junta intends to remain in power for at least another two years, top Rangoon military leaders told their visiting Thai counterparts soon after the May 27 general elections.

A Thai Army officer, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the Thai military team was assured of continued Burmese military control of the country after the Thai officers raised Thai timber concessionaires' and investors' concerns over their businesses in Burma. The Thai merchants at that time had been keen to know about the prospects of their businesses assuming that Burma would have undergone a transition of power from a military to an elected civilian government. The Thai timber traders wanted to know what would happen to logging concessions granted them by Burmese military authorities if the civilian government took over.

But Burmese military leaders assured the senior Thai military delegation that Thai traders and investors need not be worried and that they could continue doing business as well as entering new agreements with the Burmese military since it intended to retain power for at least another two years. The Burmese military's message had already been conveyed to the traders who have kept it a secret, the officer said.

One trader who has engaged in business with the Burmese military junta said yesterday that the stablity of Burma's military government "is much stronger than the Chatchai Government."

The officer said the Burmese military had cited the need for time to draft a new constitution as the reason for holding on to power. He also said that the Thai military team knew that the Burmese military will not step down. "It has numerous ways to remain in power as long as possible. It will not only be two years but longer than that," he said.

Six Detained Sailors Return From Iraq 2 Nov

BK0311061290 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1300 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Excerpt] Six Myanmar [Burmese] sailors who were working on the (Henry Esta) ship belonging to the Richmond Corporation of Bangladesh were captured by Iraqi troops on 3 August 1990 while working at (Al-Shu'aybah) port in Kuwait during the Iraq-Kuwait crisis. On 4 August they were brought to Iraq where they were detained.

A report on their detention was received through the Thai Foreign Ministry and the Myanmar ambassadors in Bangkok and Dhaka. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs made contacts for their release and the responsible authorities released them along with Thai nationals.

The six Myanmar sailors today returned safely home via Bangkok. [passage omitted]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Further Coverage on Mandela's Four-Day Visit

Malaysia 'Loyal', 'Powerful' Ally

BK0211125390 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] considers Malaysia as one of its most powerful and loyal friends. Its Deputy President, Mr. Nelson Mandela, said Malaysia has played a prominent role in the international community to help dismantle apartheid in that country.

Mr. Mandela, who is now in Kuala Lumpur for a four-day visit, said the ANC values Malaysia's role in getting South Africa out of the Commonwealth and being one of the first countries to impose economic sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa in 1960.

According to Mr. Mandela, a united South Africa is feasible with blacks and whites living together. If democratic changes take place in that country, the blacks would administer the country that is economically developed and financially strong.

The highlight of Mr. Mandela's visit is a public rally this evening at the National Stadium where he is scheduled to address about 20,000 Malaysians.

Mahathir Pledges Assistance

BK0211132090 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0645 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 2 (OANA/BERNAMA) Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed Friday pledged to provide the necessary assistance needed by the African National Congress (ANC). Details of such aid would be worked out later by the cabinet, he told the visiting South African anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela.

Mandela, the ANC Deputy President, met Dr. Mahathir for about an hour at the Prime Minister's office here. He arrived here Thursday for a three-day official visit, as part of his 20-day six-nation Asia-Pacific tour.

Malaysian Foreign Ministry Deputy Secretary General, Abdul Majid Mohamed, who briefed reporters on the outcome, said the prime minister promised to discuss with the cabinet the size and form of assistance and to work out a definite programme to channel it to ANC. Mandela had mentioned a certain amount of monetary help he expected from Malaysia but Dr. Mahathir assured him that the quantum to be offered had to be discussed by the cabinet first, he added.

Malaysia also offered its expertise in relevant areas such as housing, technical and training facilities.

Abdul Majid said the government could make an exception under its technical cooperation programme to help the ANC although the programme was only offered on a government-to-goverment arrangement and never before to a political party.

During the meeting, Mandela briefed Dr. Mahathir on the situation in South Africa and sought Malaysia's assistance to help ANC members who had returned to the country from exile without homes and land of their own, he added. There was urgent need to provide them housing, education and jobs, according to Mandela. Mandela also said that the ANC was taking every intiative to negotiate with the South African government towards a political peaceful settlement.

Datuk Abdul Majid said Mandela called the South African security forces a "death squad who did not distinguish whom they killed". Mandela also said the whites in the security forces did not wish to see the ANC grow stronger and succeed in its efforts towards seeking a peaceful settlement. He added that the South African Government had not done enough to control the violence.

Later, the Malaysian king, Sultan Azlan Shah granted an audience to Mandela at the National Palace here. During the 45-minute meeting, his majesty was briefed by Mandela on the ANC activities.

Mahathir, Mandela Address Rally

BK0211144190 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] His Majesty Paramount Ruler Sultan Azlan Shah has granted an audience to Dr. Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress, at the State Palace. Dr. Nelson Mandela is in Kuala Lumpur at the head of a 14-man delegation on a four-day visit here. Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar and his deputy, Datuk Dr. Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan, were also present. Datuk Dr. Abdullah Fadzil is minister in attendance. Dr. Mandela is on a tour of five countries in this region. Earlier, he visited Indonesia, Australia, and Japan.

In the meantime, Malaysia will continue to support the black South African people's struggle against apartheid. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said this when addressing a rally along with South African nationalist fighter Dr. Nelson Mandela at the State Stadium. The rally was broadcast live by RTM. Dr. Mahathir reiterated that Malaysia would stand by Dr. Mandela's struggle.

[Begin Mahathir recording in English] Dr. Mandela, the people of Malaysia support your struggle. [applause] We will continue to do so in every way possible so eventually you will achieve your goals. We wish all the best for our brothers who live in South Africa, and we pray your struggle will eventually achieve success. [applause] We in Malaysia are looking forward to the day when South Africa—free South Africa—will rejoin the Commonwealth. [applause] We will certainly be ever willing to be the people to propose that South Africa become a member of the Commonwealth. [applause] Together we feel we can make the Commonwealth even more meaningful. Today Namibia or Southwest Africa is already a free country and we are going to welcome it as the 50th member of the Commonwealth. [applause] South Africa must take its place as the 51st member of the Commonwealth. [end recording]

Speaking later, the South African nationalist fighter appreciated Malaysia's role in supporting the black people's struggle against apartheid. In this case, Malaysia's seriousness is nothing, new but this began in the early 1960's. Dr. Mahathir [as heard] said the struggle against apartheid also involved South African Muslim leaders and had drawn the attention of Malaysia as a Muslim nation.

[Begin Mandela recording in English] From the early 60's when your country broke ties with apartheid South Africa, you have (?spearheaded) the international community's efforts through comprehensive sanctions. We salute you. You have been steadfast in your support and [words indistinct] by the leading role you played in the 1969 Commowealth summit—1989, I am sorry, Commowealth summit.

Mr. Prime Minister, we are now [words indistinct] you are subjected to by some of the industrialized countries (?because) the radical anti-apartheid stand. [end recording]

Dr. Mandela also explained what is happening in South Africa. The ruling Pretoria regime is not paying attention to killings among the blacks. Members of black security units have indeed been trained to kill blacks. In addition, unemployment and dwelling places remain major problems for the black people.

Mandela Calls Tour 'Success'

OW0311132990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov. 3 KYODO—South African antiapartheid leader Nelson Mandela said Saturday his Asia-Pacific tour has been a success so far, except in Japan. "Our visit to this region was very successful indeed. With the possible exception of Japan, we received tremendous response from the governments and people of the region.

"Although the (Japanese) Government has expressed certain difficulties in regard to our mission, the opposition parties, trade unions, and antiapartheid groups are solidly behind us and we are encouraged," Mandela told a press conference. "But we were certainly not very excited by the refusal of the Japanese Government. However, they explained their position and we sincerely believe every effort will be made to solve the problem," he said on the third day of his four-day visit to Malaysia.

Mandela raised 31.5 million dollars for his recently legalized African National Congress (ANC) during his visits to India, Indonesia, and Australia but Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told him that it is against Japan's policy to make contributions to political parties.

Mandela came under some criticism in Japan for appearing to come hat in hand asking for 25 million dollars.

"We cannot fight without resources," Mandela said, explaining why he has solicited funds at every stop. He deflected questions on the specific amounts he has requested from the various governments and how much he has managed to get, saying "I am not very good at arithmetic."

He said Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed has pledged to give an undisclosed amount of funds, facilities to resettle South African blacks returning from exile, and technical training, describing the offer as "magnificent." Malaysia is making an exception under its technical aid program to assist the ANC. The aid program has always been administered on a government-to-government basis.

Mandela is also expected to get a generous check when he visits Brunei on Sunday morning before wrapping up his 20-day tour of the Asia-Pacific region. The sultan of Brunei is widely considered the richest man in the world.

Mandela, who was imprisoned for 27 years by the South African Government, has been given red carpet treatment in every country on his trip.

Mandela said South African President F.W. De Klerk is under so much pressure from the extreme right for initiating moves toward ending racial discrimination that he could fall. "The fall of De Klerk as an individual will be a hard blow to the peace process. However, it is his government we are negotiating with and if they remain true, negotiations will go on," he said. "If he (De Klerk) makes the mistake of seeking a mandate from the whites then his position will come under threat indeed," Mandela said. The minority South African whites are afraid that, once blacks gain political power, they will take revenge on the whites.

Mandela also said he will meet the Zulu-dominated Inkatha Freedom Party once he returns to South Africa but this is unlikely to stop the violence wracking black townships in recent months. He said rightist elements in the South African security forces have instigated some blacks to cause violence in black communities. More than 800 people have died in the recent violence.

"We are of the impression that the Inkatha has allowed itself to be used," he said.

Mandela also reiterated his warning that the ANC, which has suspended its armed struggle, will take up arms against the government if the peace process is derailed.

Leaves for Brunei

BK0411072890 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] Malaysia has made a US$5-million, or more than 13-million ringgit, financial contribution to the African National Congress (ANC) to fight apartheid in South Africa. The check was presented to visiting ANC deputy president, Dr. Nelson Mandela, by prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, in Kuala Lumpur last night. The money is in addition to the pledge of assistance including aid of housing projects for the more than 30,000 political prisoners that will be released soon.

Thanking Malaysia for the contribution, Dr. Mandela said it (?proclaims) the ANC in a strong position to put (?pressure) on the racist Pretoria regime. He was speaking at a dinner held in his honor by the Barisan Nasional [National Front]. Dr. Mandela said the aid provided will ensure that once that freedom is achieved by the blacks in South Africa, they will not have to rely on the authorities for help. He expressed satisfaction with the reception he has received in Malaysia. The ANC leader also said Malaysians are lucky to have a king and a prime minister who undertand the needs of the nation.

Earlier, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir in his address said all parties should exert every effort to ensure a successful outcome of the ongoing negotiations between the ANC and the Pretoria regime. Despite recent encouraging developments, apartheid is still encased and pressure on the Pretoria regime cannot be released.

The prime minister said the personal presence of Dr. Mandela in Malaysia has given [words indistinct] that democracy should not be taken for granted by countries that have already achieved independence. He termed democracy and the precious rights that have to be nurtured and protected.

Dr. Mandela left for Brunei Darussalam this morning on the last leg of his 20-day Asia-Pacific tour.

Radio Supports Struggle

BK0511102590 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] For a decade Malaysia has been in the forefront of the world community in condemning the discriminatory apartheid policy in South Africa. Economic sanctions by Malaysia and many other countries seem to have certain measure of success. Besides, the unconditional release of the African National Congress—ANC—leader, Nelson Mandela, there have been several other encouraging changes. Black South Africans are allowed to form trade unions. Laws outlawing interracial marriages have been repealed, while hard laws requiring blacks in white areas to have permits have been done away with.

President F.W. de Klerk has also freed other political prisoners, and public facilities have been desegregated. However, much more needs to be done. Most importantly, there must be a political system that promises democracy to all. The majority of blacks in the country should be able to determine their own government. This is why Malaysia is unwavering in its stand to continue economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime. As Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed pointed out, sanctions must go on until the black people are liberated. For Malaysia, it has lots and lots of money (?due) such sanctions since 1961. It has no diplomatic or commercial ties with South Africa, but it has no regrets. It is a worthwhile sacrifice. It is not only good for the blacks but also a fight for democracy. Malaysia's stand is very clear. It has argued that there is no alternative to the effective position of sanctions. Sanctions must not only continue, but they must also be tightened. Also, it is important that sanctions should remain until the whole system is abolished. In fact, the Commonwealth criticized Britain for its unholy haste in lifting an investment ban on South Africa.

The commitment by Malaysia to further the democratic cause for South Africa is illustrated by its financial contribution to the ANC. In conjunction with Dr. Mandela's visit to Malaysia, the country has given 13.5 million ringgit to help the ANC in its struggle to abolish apartheid. Although many quarters feel it was time to cease sanctions, Malaysia strongly supports that they be continued. It is not convinced by what has been done so far.

What is important is to ensure the successful outcome to the ongoing negotiations between the ANC and the South African Government. As it is, there is concern over armed clash between various anti-apartheid groups. Dr. Mandela said that there were some sections in South African society who were instigating such trouble. If allowed to continue it can undermine the progress made so far toward dismantling apartheid.

Malaysia's strong stand on the apartheid issue has not made Dr. Mahathir very popular, especially among the Western media. It is clear some Western governments are hypocritical and are quick to think double standards in their dealings with the Pretoria regime. Malaysia will continue to fight for the abolishment of apartheid at international meetings and forums, at ASEAN meetings, Commonwealth, as well as at the United Nations. It has pursued such a stance with consistency and dedication. Its people can be proud, in fact, that the country has had an active commitment to this cause for justice and freedom.

Cambodia

National Assembly To Meet in 'Near Future'

BK0511045390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Nov 90

["Communique"]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the National Assembly is very pleased to inform the public that the State of Cambodia's National Assembly will convene an extraordinary session of the National Assembly in the near future to examine, discuss, and approve a number of issues concerning the appointment of high-ranking cadres and other matters. At the same time, the National Assembly will listen to and discuss a report of the Council of Ministers regarding the outcome of the negotiation on the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Heng Samrin, Chea Sim Attend Religious Ceremony

BK0211091590 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0511 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 2—A pipal tree-planting ceremony was held at the Sakyakmuni Chedei (stupa where part of Buddha's remains are enshrined) in Phnom Penh this morning in the presence of President Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council.

The ceremony was also attended by Chea Sim, party Politburo member and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland; Hun Sen, party Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and others.

One hundred and eighty Buddhist monks and thousands of Buddhist followers and representatives of other sections of the Phnom Penh population participated in the function.

Twelve young pipal trees sent as a gift from India and handed over here by Indian charge d'affaires Ringing Wangdi, and a sprout of "Salpreuk" tree (another kind of sacred fig-tree or banian) were planted at the place in front of the Sakyakmuni Chedei in the capital city and places of worship in various provinces.

Buddha meditated his spiritual discipline for six years and then achieved supreme enlightenment under the pipal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar State, India, at the age of 35 (483 BC). Since then, pipal trees have become sacred to Buddhist followers in India as well as other countries, especially in Cambodia where about 95 per cent of its population are Buddhist faithfuls.

Heng Samrin Thanks India

BK0311152090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Speech by Heng Samrin at ceremony to plant religious tree saplings in Phnom Penh on 2 November—recorded]

[Excerpts] On behalf of the party, government, front, and the Cambodian people and the clergy and lay people throughout the country, we would like to profoundly thank the Indian Government and people for wholeheartedly providing us with sacred tree saplings. This solemn ceremony is taking place at a time when the Cambodian nation's entire forces are consolidating the great national union to assume for themselves the task of defending the motherland and social and national gains and absolutely prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. [passage omitted]

To express our happiness for the special gift of the Indian Government and people, and to cement the relations of solidarity and friendship between the Cambodian and Indian people, on behalf of the party, government, and front, I solemnly declare this place the Cambodia-India friendship park from today. [passage omitted]

Leaders Perform Moon Ceremony in Phnom Penh

BK0411095390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Summary] On the evening of 2 November, a ceremony to pay respects to the moon was held inside the former royal palace.

"At 2030, the presiding committee arrived at the podium. Among those who arrived were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of both the National Assembly and the front's National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of party Central Committee's Control Commission; Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister; Comrade Men Sam-am, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairwoman of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and agriculture minister; Comrade General Sin Song, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and interior minister"; and many other leading cadres from the party Central Committee and various party and state establishments.

The presiding committee paid respects to the monks and listened to and recited prayers. Afterward, one of the four officiating wisemen began the ceremony by praying to various divinities to bless the Cambodian people with prosperity and success over the enemies. A wisemen then walked to Hun Sen to ask him for light and then lighted 21 candles on the back of a model of a serpent "representing the 21 provinces and municipalities throughout Cambodia."

This was followed by a dance performed by two artists "symbolizing the divinities' blessings for the Cambodian people and their leadership."

Heng Samrin Speaks at Water Festival Celebration

BK0311124790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Speech by Heng Samrin opening the boat race to celebrate the water festival in Phnom Penh on the afternoon of 2 November—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In an atmosphere full of happy feelings, today's celebration has two major meanings. First, it represents the preservation of the nation's fine traditions and customs and our people's religious faith. Second, it is a further confirmation of the firm identity and the all-around development of our society and nation. This ceremony is one of many great victories in the military, political, and diplomatic fields we have scored in 1990. [passage omitted]

This ceremony also reflects the development and abundance of agricultural produce coming out of the fertile land of the golden peninsula combined with the laborious nature, patience, endurance, and tireless improvisational spirit of our people. I would like to take this opportunity to recall that this festival had completely disappeared beginning in 1970 during the five-year war under the Lon Nol regime and the three years, eight months, and 20 days of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. After the 7 January 1979 liberation, the party, government, and front have given our people the opportunity to preserve national traditions and enjoy themselves annually in monasteries, rural areas, and villages. This year, the party, government, and front has set today's date as official for future celebrations. [passage omitted]

Currently, Pol Pot and the three reactionary Cambodian groups are searching for every means to serve a war policy to topple our new regime and to bring back for the second time the genocidal Pol Pot regime. For the past nearly 12 years, the party, government, front, and our people—clergy and lay people—have firmly united and cooperated in building and defending the beloved Angkor motherland and giving it a new and fresh face. We dare to affirm with conviction that no forces can hinder the progress and advance of the Cambodian revolution.

It is true that some sectors have not yet fully responded to the needs of the motherland and our people, but this is a step forward appropriate with the current situation. Right now, the country faces the legacy of the genocidal regime and is at peace and war simulatneously. The enemies are trying to destroy us all the time.

Our new regime has not only tried to solve material needs but also created conditions for the moral needs of our people. Culture, religion, arts, traditions and customs, and various rights and freedoms, which are mankind's rights and which have been destroyed by the genocidal regime, have been widely made available to our compatriots by the party, government, and front. The enemies are currently searching for tactics to cut us off from what is our soul and identity and the symbol of our nation's intellect and traditions.

We are in a new situation in which the struggle between us and the enemies is getting tense, complex, and most resolute. At this time, we should constantly heighten our vigilance, continue the tradition of creating achievements to expand the nation's pride, and unite within the front's ranks, under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. Our unity should be aimed at scoring new successes to contribute to welcoming the front's 12th founding anniversary, 2 December, and the forthcoming 7 January historic victory day. We should be clear and have firm confidence in our own forces, which are capable and able to preserve and defend social and national gains and the Cambodian revolution's victory of the past nearly 12 years.

Along with this, we should be clear about our friends and enemies and realize the intransigent and stubborn nature of the three reactionary Cambodian groups, in particular the unchanged strategic maneuvers of the Pol Pot group, which still attempts to topple our new regime. Through this and the enemy's destruction, we should realize that the task to build and defend our nation and motherland still faces many difficult problems, which we have not yet overcome and which all of us should pledge to overcome at all costs. All of us should continue to contribute through every form to build and defend our beloved motherland. All of us should increase the spirit to implement firmly all party policies and state laws and contribute to opposing negative phenomena to continue to advance firmly the nation and society. [passage omitted]

Leaders Attend 3 Nov Festival

BK0511060490 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Station correspondent's report on the final day of the regatta and the celebration of the illuminated floats festival held in Phnom Penh on 3 November]

[Summary] The final round of the regatta and the illuminated floats festival were organized by the party, government, and front on the riverside in front of the former royal palace in Phnom Penh on 3 November.

"Among those leaders present in the ceremonial platform were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD]; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; the comrade leaders in the Political Bureau and party Central Committee; and the comrade ministers, deputy ministers, and chiefs and deputy chiefs of various central departments; as well as many honorable guests."

The final round of regatta began at 1415 and ended at 1715 with the regatta team from Kompong Cham Province winning the first prize. Comrades Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Hun Sen presented prizes to the first-, second-, and third-place winners respectively.

The regatta ended at 1815, after the boats sailed away and the national anthem was played. The crowd stayed on to celebrate the illuminated floats.

Leaders Address Military Commission Meeting

BK0211144890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] The Central Military Commission and the Defense Ministry recently held a meeting at the office of the National Assembly to sum up the results of the 1990 politico-military work aimed at inspecting and drawing combat experiences, leadership and organizational skills, and strong points of Armed Forces units in the past year. The meeting was successfully concluded.

Among those presiding over the occasion were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense; Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister; and Comarde Sar Kheng, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chef de cabinet of the party Central Committee, and chairman of the Central Organization Commission. Also taking part were comrade ministers and deputy ministers of various central ministries; secretaries, chairmen, and vice chairmen of provincial and municipal committtees; regional commanders and commanding officers from provincial and municipal brigades; leading cadres from the Defense Ministry; representatives of units; and many outstanding individuals.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Chea Sim stressed the military deterioration and decline of the enemy and its isolation in the international arena, particularly lately when the enemy faced increasingly strong world denunciations of genocide. The comrade denounced the Cambodian tripartite alliance, which continually destroys and hinders every maneuver to search for peace for the Cambodian people, and in particular around the process of the Supreme National Council.

After Comrade General Tie Banh read the directive of the party Central Military Commission, the meeting listened to reports summing up combat and training courses, party affairs, political work, and logistics tasks, which pointed out strong and weak points and major experiences in fighting the enemy, in political and ideological work, and in leadership in 1990.

The meeting listened to reports by a number of units, which in one year, particularly in this rainy season, scored brilliant victories in fighting and smashing the enemies. They were masters on the battlefield and in defending their localities to ensure safety for the people to carry out production work and restore the national economy.

The meeting alloted time for the meeting's participants to discuss and exchange views in a lively manner. It alloted time for them in a spirit of daring to speak the truth and to criticize and self-criticize what was done well and shortcomings that did not match the development of the Armed Forces and society. This was to be used as lessons and experiences for all levels of commanders and our army's units.

The meeting also awarded Motherland's Defense Medals, Third Class, to 14 units and Third Class, to 11 units; Victory Medals, Second Class, to 16 units and Third Class, to five units; the Council of Ministers' banners to 10 units; and the Defense Ministry's banners to seven units.

The meeting was greatly honored with the participation and contribution of Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who pointed out the political and diplomatic victories of our party and state. These have heightned our prestige in the international arena. People have from day to day clearly realized the genuine patriotism, love for peace, and firmness of our State of Cambodia. The international community has also clearly realized the tricky nature and the policy to destroy the process to find a peaceful solution in Cambodia and the policy that attempts to reimpose the genocidal yoke in Cambodia of the tripartite alliance, traitor to the nation and people.

Along with this, Comrade Chairman Hun Sen also stressed a number of key points that all levels of commanding officers, the party Central Committee, and provincial and municipal people's committees should achieve to check every adventurous activity of the enemies, who attempt to increase the advantage on the military battlefield and use this to bargain at the negotiating table and to widen the people's war throughout the country.

At the close of the meeting, [words indistinct] for four days, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, on behalf of the party and state, made a speech with some profound, significant guidance. The speech stressed the spirit of unity among the party, army, and people who, after the complete and definitive withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, have been tempered and gone through countless trying tests. They have become masters and have assumed themselves the task of defending the motherland in a tense, complex, and most resolute situation. They have managed to maintain the political, military, and security situation and won the people's confidence in our own forces as well as in our new regime.

Faced with the ambition to prolong the war in Cambodia and the intensification of political, military, and diplomatic activities, combined with the use of a pschychological warfare and espionage in the coming dry season and the following years of the tripartite alliance, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin clearly noted that in any situation, all levels, sectors, and units of the Armed Forces should implement well the people's war policy. At the same time, counterattacks should be timely launched against the enemy's encroachments regardless of where, when, and during which stages these take place. This is because the three Cambodian groups never want to compromise.

The ceremony was concluded in an atmosphere of unity and a spirit to fight under the party's correct leadership.

Tripartite Group Criticized for War Escalation

BK0211095190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Nov 90

[Station commentary: "Logic of the Inferiors"]

[Text] During the past more than one month, the United Nations, the UN Security Council's five permanent members, and other countries concerned had actively carried out diplomatic activities to break through the deadlock in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem. On 10 October, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar made an appeal before the UN General Assembly calling on the Cambodian parties to be restrainted to the utmost and uphold the people's interests above all else. It is regrettable that the tripartite group has turned against this trend. Verbally, members of the group have boasted that they want to seek peace for the Cambodian people and to end the conflict in Cambodia and the Cambodian people's suffering. In reality, they have tried to escalate the civil war in Cambodia even more vigorously.

On its part, the Pol Pot clique, in addition to receiving 24 tanks from a foreign country, has used the refugees from the camps along the Thai-Cambodian border to transport ammunition, food supply, and war materiel into the interior of the country in preparation to launch an offensive to cause destruction to our people in all possible forms.

As for the groups of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mr. Son Sann, which are the allies of the genocidal clique, they have struggled hard to seize our districts and villages in this dry season. Having received the so-called humanitarian and development aid from the United States amounting to $20 million annually, they have mobilized their bandit troops to attempt to destroy the national achievements our people have made during the past years. To realize their aim, they have not hesitated to commit heineous or sinful crimes. The international public opinion has pointed out clearly that the Pol Pot clique is using military forces to expand its influence in the countryside and that this influence will dwindle if the countries concerned stop giving it aid. Are these proofs of the other Cambodian side's goodwill in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem?

According to foreign sources, the other Cambodian side is now training its tank drivers in foreign countries so they know how to use heavy war materiel in the current dry-season campaign.

The Pol Pot clique is now cooperating with the Sihanouk and Son Sann forces in putting pressure on Siem Reap town and the Angkor Wat area in particular in an attempt to seize them for use as liberated zone or the capital of the tripartite coalition. That is why on 27 October, while our people were preparing for the moon festival and the ceremony to plant pipal trees, forces of the other Cambodian side launched an attack into Svay Leu District seat, 50 km southeast of the Angkor Wat Temple. On 26 October, they also launched an attack on Chikreng District seat during which they caused countless destruction in terms of lives and property to our people living there. Our Armed Forces had punished them duly, however, thus forcing them to retreat immediately. They left 102 bodies of their colleagues and a large quantity of weapons and materiel on the two battlefields.

The greedy designs and merciless activities of the other Cambodian groups which always want to use a bayonet to settle the Cambodian problem cannot be changed. Whenever they have been pressured, they have pretended to accept the peaceful negotiation, but deep down, they have always sought every opporutnity to settle the problem through military means. They have tried to drag on the civil war in Cambodia as long as possible to find ways for the genocidal Pol Pot clique to return to power. This is why they have created all kinds of obstacles to block the Cambodian solution, particularly the process of the Supreme National Council [SNC] which was formed on 10 September.

Although they know well that the most needed and urgent desire of the Cambodian people is to see the voluntary cease-fire and the cessation of foreign military aid to reach an agreement that will enable the Cambodian people to exercise their right to self-determination through a free, democratic, and fair election, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Pol Pot have turned a deaf ear to this and kept demanding that Sihanouk's personal matter be settled first.

Although Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan have declared that they accept the framework document of the five major powers and respect the Jakarta joint communique, they have always been determined to topple the government of the State of Cambodia through military means. They know they cannot (?win) through a free, democratic, and fair election in Cambodia.

To realize their dark design, they have kept raising the same old pretext that Vietnam has shifted the border marker into Cambodia, that Vietnam has annexed the Cambodian provinces, or that Vietnam has sent thousands of fresh troops into Cambodia. Despite all these shameless slanders, the State of Cambodia has continued upholding its goodwill, that is, it has always welcomed an international supervision on all these problems.

In the face of these perfidious maneuvers and criminal acts, the Cambodian people should carry out their duties to defend themselves and their national achievements. Although our people fervently want peace, we will never bow our heads nor kneel down before these cruel and barbarous acts.

The Cambodian people would like to appeal to those countries that have solemnly declared their determination to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot clique from returning to power in Cambodia to please keep their honorable words and take appropriate measures on this matter. The Cambodian people would like to remind the other Cambodian side that the Cambodian problem can be settled only through political means and that it should not try to change anything already agreed upon.

Red Cross Wants Supplies To Cross Thai Border

BK0411011890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1717 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 3 (AFP)—The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) wants to truck medicine across the border with Thailand to supply a centre in northwest Cambodia, an informed source said here Saturday.

Thai authorities had "given the green light in principle" for ICRC vehicles to cross the border at Poipet and drive to the medical centre in Mongkolborei, just 40 kilometres (25 miles) from Thailand, the source added. But the project would only go ahead if the Phnom Penh government agreed to let the ICRC receive supplies direct from Thailand and if the three resistance factions "give guarantees that the Red Cross symbol would be protected."

The source said the ICRC was ready to launch the project but it was a "question of the authorities allowing it and also the security situation allowing it."

The government here and the resistance had both reportedly been informed of the plan but their answers were being awaited. The ICRC also works in resistance-controlled Cambodian refugee camps along the Thai border.

The source said that trucks passing through the Thai town of Aranyaprathet would most likely unload their medical supplies before the border onto ICRC-marked vehicles coming from Cambodia. These would then cross the border at Poipet and drive down to Mongkolborei via the town of Sisophon.

If the trucks came from Phnom Penh they could also service the ICRC project in Pursat and the Swedish Red Cross operation in Kompong Chhnang—both on the highway leading back here. In the past ICRC has had to rely on supplies sent via southern Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh City and sent westwards from here on an arduous journey.

Thailand has already given the ICRC permission to operate a flight from Bangkok to Phnom Penh and so far this flight has made two runs since early October, ICRC officials here said. The ICRC sent a team in August to work at Mongkolborei and is the only overseas organisation given permission to work so close to the border.

Northwest Cambodia has been the scene of the heaviest fighting between Phnom Penh forces and guerrillas of the Marxist Khmer Rouge and its two non-communist resistance allies.

Son Sann Urges Sihanouk as SNC Chairman

BK0311112090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1055 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Nov 3 (AFP)—A Cambodian guerrilla leader has told the Phnom Penh government that appointing his ally Prince Norodom Sihanouk as head of a joint interim authority was necessary to break the deadlock in peace talks. Other issues dividing Cambodia's warring factions "will be easier to handle once this (appointment) is done," said rebel leader Son Sann, in a letter to Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed Prime Minister Hun Sen. The letter was released here Saturday.

Prince Sihanouk, Cambodia's former king, and Mr. Son Sann, an ex-prime minister, head non-communist groups allied with the Marxist Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge to fight Phnom Penh. [passage omitted]

Mr. Son Sann said his letter dated November 1 was in reply to an earlier letter to him by Mr. Hun Sen and Phnom Penh's other SNC [Supreme National Council] representatives stressing that the body "was not only created to name a president."

Phnom Penh representatives held that more urgent questions had to be addressed by the SNC, such as a ceasefire and the end of outside military aid to the factions. They wrote to Mr. Son Sann because he had sent a letter to all SNC members urging them to meet soon in the Thai capital and saying that Cambodia "should not wait for the international community to impose a solution on them."

Prince Sihanouk should first be elected SNC chairman, Mr. Son Sann said in his latest letter. "Immediately after that, we will be able, under Prince Sihanouk's chairmanship to settle other issues, in particular the vice chairmanship question," he added. [passage omitted]

In a separate statement, also released Saturday, Mr. Son Sann called on the United States to continue its economic embargo on Vietnam. The embargo, he said, should not be lifted until Hanoi abided by the U.N. blueprint for peace in Cambodia and completely withdrew its forces from its southwestern neighbour. Vietnam, which invaded Cambodia 12 years ago to drive the Khmer Rouge from power, announced a full troop pullout in September last year, but the guerrillas have disputed this.

Nguyen Co Thach Statement Termed 'Dirty Trick'

BK0311072090 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Authorities' Pack of Lies Can Never Deceive the World"]

[Text] The Hanoi authorities' Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently said Vietnam's assignment to the Cambodian problem had completely ended and that the problem should be left for the Cambodians to negotiate and settle themselves.

This is the dirty trick conducted by the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors in an attempt:

1. To shirk their responsibility for the Cambodian problem to allow hundreds of thousands of disguised and hidden Vietnamese aggressor troops and officials to continue controlling the puppet regime from top to bottom and the Vietnamese puppets to voice opposition to the UN peace plan, the Jakarta agreement on establishing the Supreme National Council [SNC] headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and the resolution 668/1990 of the UN Security Council [UNSC] with the aim of blocking a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem.
2. To circumvent the world's pressure on Vietnam so the international community will begin its diplomatic and economic relations with Vietnam and in particular, so the West will resume aid to it. This is for the purpose of helping the Vietnamese solve their countless difficulties in Vietnam and on the Cambodian battlefield.
3. To disguise continued shipments of fresh Vietnamese troops from Vietnam to Cambodia. Since August, 8,000 Vietnamese troops have been sent to Cambodia along with over 10,000 tons of armaments and ammunition with a view to invading and occupying Cambodia forever.

The world has already seen the ruses of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors. If Vietnam has nothing to do with the Cambodian problem, why is it so afraid of the UN verification and the UN authority's administration of Cambodia pending organization of free, fair, and genuinely democratic elections in keeping with the UN peace plan? Why does Vietnam oppose and order its puppets to oppose the five UNSC permanent members' document on a comprehensive political setlement of the Cambodian problem? Why does Vietnam object to and order its puppets to raise certain unjustified conditions in an attempt to block the establishment of the SNC headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk?

Clearly seeing through Vietnam's foul play, the world will continue to bring stronger pressure to bear on the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors to force them to fully implement the UNSC's five permanent members' document without alteration, including the clause demanding that Vietnam withdraw its forces from Cambodia under UN verification, and the Jakarta agreement on the establishment of the SNC headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Only by doing so can the Cambodians bring their negotiations to successful conclusion, thereby resolving the Cambodian problem via a fair and definitive comprehensive political settlement.

Japanese TV Crew Visits DK Liberated Zone

BK0511060090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Summary] "On 30 October, a Japanese television crew named CBS [expansion unknown] paid a visit to our Malai-Sisophon region. This is the second time this television crew has visited our liberated zone." The first visit was in January. The Japanese guests were warmly welcomed by Democratic Kampuchean [DK] cadres upon their arrival. "On the afternoon of 30 October, our Democratic Kampuchean leaders received and had cordial talks with them."

The CBS crew wanted to know whether it is possible to end the Vietnamese aggressors' war through comprehensive political means; if it is impossible, what are the obstacles? The crew wanted to see and photograph the developments on the spot for reporting to the Japanese people and Government and the world public. The Japanese asked our people, cadres, and combatants whether they wanted to end this war and what would they do if they no longer received aid from the friendly countries.

"The similar answers from our people, combatants, and cadres are:

"We want this war to end quickly with Vietnam's withdrawing all its forces from Cambodia under UN supervision and with Vietnam and its puppets' agreeing to strictly abide by the communique of the five countries [UN Security Council permanent members] and the Jakarta agreement. If Vietnam and its puppets refuse, we will carry on our struggle to enable our country to enjoy genuine independence and peace. We have made sacrifices in our struggle for the past nearly 12 years. If we do not fight, who will fight for us?"

Our combatants and cadres called on the Japanese Government and all peoples and governments throughout the world to help force the Vietnamese enemy to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia. This is because Vietnam is the obstacle that has hindered the comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem.

The CBS crew also took pictures of the Vietnamese positions that were liberated by our national army, the people's villages, and the weaponry and war materiel that our national army seized from the Vietnamese enemy. They were very interested in the Vietnamese soldiers' outfits with antitoxin attached to the masks that our national army has seized. This is an irrefutable proof that the Vietnamese enemy has been using chemical weapons against the Cambodian national resistance forces and the innocent Cambodian people. The crew promised to inform the world about this matter.

The Japanese television crew returned home safely after its successful visit.

VOK Notes 25-31 Oct Actions in Oddar Meanchey

BK0211124690 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] The VOK newsroom has just received a report saying that the combatants of the National Army of Independent Cambodia [NAIC] launched three attacks on the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers, killing three, wounding nine others, destroying a helicopter, and seizing a quantity of war materiel.

According to the report, on 25 October the NAIC combatants lobbed artillery shells onto the airfield in Samraong District of Oddar Meanchey Province, damaging a helicopter of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin army which was picking up Vietnamese experts wounded on the Kouk Mon battlefield. Another attack was launched on 30 October on the battlefield at Sala Reang in Ampil District. In this attack, the NAIC combatants seriously wounded the commander of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin army's 7th Regiment.

On 31 October, the NAIC combatants from the 3d Brigade launched an attack on the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin position at Khtum, Banteay Ampil District, Oddar Meanchey Province. Following a 30-minute battle, our combatants seized total control of this position. They also killed three enemy soldiers; wounded eight others; seized two B-40's, a B-69, three AK's, 10,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 15 B-69 rockets, 40 rounds of M-79 shells, and 12 rounds of M-60 shells; and destroyed seven barracks, a 12.7-mm machine gun, an M-60 mortar, two ammunition depots, and 200 meters of telephone wire.

VONADK Reports Attack in Eastern Battambang

BK0311063590 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen gang conducted raids in the eastern part of Battambang Province with 1,000 Vietnamese and 800 Cambodian soldiers, and mounted operations with motorboats and gunboats in the river in Khsoy Commune south of Route 5 [Battambang battlefield]. Along with this, they used many artillery pieces and multiple rocket launchers as well. Their objective was to retake and occupy our liberated zones, seize our people, and destroy our national resistance forces fighting in the areas.

However, after two battles—the first one lasted for four days and the second one for three days—the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets and lackeys were routed and forced to completely retreat behind their lines. We destroyed three motorboats and one gunboat, and we killed 16 enemy soldiers.

Indonesia

Suharto Affirms Role of Military at Meeting

BK0511080090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0328 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 5 (AFP)—Indonesian President Suharto Monday said the Armed Forces should not only rid the country of internal and external security threats but also help weed them out at their roots.

"Various forms of security disturbances are often just the outer signs of deeper problems. Therefore, concurrently with the handling of the external symptoms of these security disturbances, the root causes of these problems should also be handled," Mr. Suharto told Armed Forces leaders.

Mr. Suharto told participants at an annual meeting of Armed Forces leaders that they should be able to identify the root causes of disturbances and consequently formulate policies to prevent and overcome them. "Tactical security steps are important. But tactical security steps alone have never been sufficient to safeguard national development," Mr. Suharto said refering to the Armed Forces' role in eliminating subversion, infiltrations and possible aggressions from abroad. The president pointed to the importance of keeping the military's dual function, keeping a role in the defence of the nation but also in its socio-political life.

In recognition of its special place in securing Indonesia's independence in 1949 from the Dutch, the military's dual function as a conventional defence force with a socio-political role was written into law in 1982.

Members of the Armed Forces, either on active service or retired, hold key positions within the executive, judicial and legislative bodies and the country's political parties. However, Mr. Suharto reminded the military leaders leeway should also be provided for the people to develop initiatives and creativity, something which he said, was an "absolute neccessity" for national development. "Experience shows that nations which give wide opportunity to the growth and development of people's initiatives and creativity can firmly and continuously progress," Mr. Suharto said.

The three-day annual meeting, attended by around 175 senior commanders and officers who discussed various issues and developments and their links to national stability and security, ended here late Saturday.

Sutrisno Comments

BK0511110490 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1007 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 5 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Armed Forces should not hesitate to go by the traditional wisdom of "tut wuri handayani" [advising and encouraging from behind] and take up the advisory position as soon as the Indonesian people are ready to come forward and assume a more active role, President Suharto said Monday [5 November].

Addressing participants of the Armed Forces 1990 commanders' call at the state palace, the head of state said the Armed Forces should be capable of creatively and dynamically elaborating its role as stabilizer, dynamizer, and modernizer. The execution of the role, he said, should be in step with the stage of development of the society, today and in the future.

There are times when the Armed Forces should stand in front as trail blazers, pioneers, and shock troopers. However, it also should not hesitate to take up the "tut wuri handayani" position (advising and encouraging from behind) as soon as the society is ready to come to the fore, the president said.

Meanwhile, on the same occasion, Armed Forces Commander General Try Sutrisno said that without meaning to impede and limit the dynamical movement of the Indonesian people in the work of national development, the Armed Forces wish to call on all layers of Indonesian society to conduct introspection, assume self-control, and keep up vigilance. The whole Armed Forces wish to reiterate its determination to act unhesitatingly, firmly, and thoroughly against any effort to deviate from and to undermine Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945, the general said in his report on the results of the Armed Forces commanders' call which proceeded in Jakarta from Nov 1-3.

The freedom and openness proper to the Pancasila culture and democracy, according to the results of the Armed Forces commanders' call, is a freedom and openness that has the quality of respect and [words indistinct] loyal to Pancasila and hold on to its seven (?pledges)

(Sapta marga), while political thinkings should continually be developed in a creative and dynamic way.

Our society should become more open, but never should it be forgotten that our economic development, sociocultural, and political development does not just imitate what other nations have done, the president said, adding that development in Indonesia is the implementation of Pancasila.

Meanwhile, said the president, in strategically safeguarding national development, the Armed Forces cannot work alone because the success of the task is influenced by mutual understanding, cooperation with, and support from other state agencies and the society at large.

East Timor Guerrillas Offer Unconditional Talks

BK0411034890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0214 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] Sydney, Nov 4 (AFP)—East Timor's Fretilin Movement, which has waged a guerrilla war against Indonesia for the past 15 years, wants to hold unconditional peace talks with Jakarta, representatives said.

Fretilin's ambassador at large, Jose Ramos Horta, aired guerrilla leader Xanana Gusmao's peace proposal at a forum on the Timor Gap Oil Treaty in Darwin on Saturday. Mr. Horta said the Fretilin peace initiative was unconditional. "Xanana wants to discuss every option," Mr. Horta said. "There will be no preconditions." Mr. Horta said Fretilin's peace offer was not a sign of weakness. "Their resistance movement cannot beat Indonesia militarily, but Xanana has said they are prepared to accept their extermination if necessary," he said.

Fretilin claims to have about 1,400 members under arms in the former Portuguese colony, annexed by Indonesia in 1975. The number of Timorese to have died in fighting since the Indonesian takeover is estimated at more than 100,000.

"The cost to the Timorese people has been so high Xanana wants to see an end to hostilities." It was hoped the Fretilin initiative could take advantage of the recent thaw in East-West relations, he said. "The mood in the world is for dialogue—for peaceful resolution of conflicts," he said.

Minister Rules Out New Political Parties

BK0111105090 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 26 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Indonesia does not need to establish new political parties in addition to existing ones, says Minister/State Secretary Murdiono.

Existing political organizations including the ruling Golkar [Functional Group], PPP (United Development Party), and PDI (Indonesian Democratic Party) could do better in maintaining democracy in Indonesia if their quality were improved, Murdiono told some 200 leaders of youth and university student organizations in a seminar here yesterday. "It does not matter how many political organizations we have. What counts is quality," the minister said, responding to a participant's question in the meeting.

The two-day seminar opened Wednesday [24 October] and was held in conjunction with the 62nd anniversary of National Pledge Day, which falls on Oct. 28. Youth Affairs and Sports Ministry organized the seminar.

In response to a participant who said that the function of political organizations had been "cosmetic" only, Murdiono said political conflict had occurred in Indonesia in the past because of the existence of many political parties. Indonesia had ten political parties before the government issued a law establishing Golkar, PPP, and PDI in 1973, four years before the general elections in 1977. PPP was a coalition of four Moslem political parties, and PDI was made up of five nationalist and Christian parties.

Murdiono said yesterday that Indonesia was making progress in developing a democratic society. People's rising demand for openness showed the progress, he noted. The official said, however, that the nation should be very careful in exercising democracy because the majority of the country's population was still uneducated. "Eighty-five percent of Indonesians are of elementary school graduate level. The danger is that the better-educated will manipulate them," Murdiono said.

On national unity, Murdiono said Indonesia should refrain from developing the nation as a "monolithic" society. Indonesia should guarantee the integrity of its various tribes, races, and regions and take full advantage of their uniqueness in developing the whole nation. "By maintaining this kind of integrity, we avoid majority-minority problems currently facing new nations," Murdiono said.

He said the existing social gap was partly caused by Dutch rulers in the past. The rulers had created a "middle class," which continued to exist today.

The government regarded the hard-working group—a clear reference to ethnic Chinese—as beneficial to the national development, Murdiono noted.

Meanwhile, noted intellectual Nurkholis Majid told the participants that democracy was not a ready-made product. "Democracy is a process, and today's democracy is better than yesterday's, and the one of tomorrow will be better than today's," said Nurkholis, who holds a doctorate degree in philosophy from the University of Chicago.

Nurkholis said Indonesians of today were much better educated than those of 25 years ago, so it was understandable that their demand for democracy was stronger.

Discussing Murdiono's paper on the occasion, Nurkholis said Indonesia should not demand democracy and openness by force, since it would destroy what the nation had achieved. "Things should be handled with care," Nurkholis said. "Indonesians should learn to become free people. Our struggles should be in accordance with our day-to-day reality," he said.

Laos

Thailand's Chatchai Visits, Attends Festival

BK0211165890 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, Thanphuying [honorific] Bunruan Chunhawan, and a party of 56 officials, including Finance Minister Wiraphong Ramangkun, Secretary General to the Prime Minister General Wanchai Chitchamnong, and Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong, left for Vientiane this morning to attend the annual festival of That Louang Pagoda there. They traveled on a special TG 8598 flight which left the Bangkok International Airport at 0930 and arrived at Vattai Airport in Vientiane at 1000.

Upon their arrival, the prime minister and his party were greeted by General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the Lao People's Army [LPA] General Staff and chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administration, officials of the Lao Foreign Ministry, and Thai Ambassador to Vientiane Nikhom Tantemsap.

The prime minister and his party immediately headed for the ceremony at That Louang Pagoda. This was the first time for the prime minister to attend the annual fair at That Louang. At the pagoda, Prime Minister Chatchai was met by Kayson Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and his wife, Mrs. Thongvin Phomvihan, together with a number of Lao officials and civilians. The Thai prime minister and his party attended the religious ceremony at That Louang, followed by a Basi ceremony held especially in honor of the Thai prime minister and his wife. Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan and senior Lao officials and civilians tied the wrists of Prime Minister Chatchai and Thanphuying Bunruan with holy thread.

After the ceremony, Prime Minister Chatchai and his party, accompanied by Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, left for consultation at the Mekong Restaurant for lunch. Prime Minister Chatchai had a private consultation with Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, while Thanphuying Bunruan met Mrs. Thongvin and the wives of diplomats. The Thai military team led by Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong, meanwhile, met with the Lao military officers. The three separate meetings lasted about half an hour each.

After the meetings, they all attended a luncheon hosted by General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the LPA General Staff, in honor of the delegation of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan and Lao officials also attended the luncheon. The group was treated with typical Lao dishes. The atmosphere at the party was very friendly. Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Air Chief Marshal Phisit Salikhup sang the song called Lao Duang Duan. Thanphuying Bunruan Chunhawan and Mrs. Thongvin Phomvihan sang the songs of Thai-Lao friendship and Loy Krathong. Prime Ministers Chatchai Chunhawan and Kaysone Phomvihan joined in ramwong dance.

After lunch, General Chatchai and his party visited the couple of white elephants. The Thai prime minister also met Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit at the Presidential Office. They exchanged views on bilateral relations. The prime minister and his party then returned to Vattai Airport to board the plane for a return trip from Vientiane. Prime Minister Chatchai stopped on his way in Nakhon Ratchasima to inspect the situation at Lam Mun Bon earth dam before heading for Bangkok. The rest of the team accompanying the prime minister arrived in Bangkok on schedule.

Urges Mekong Project

BK0311084090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Nov 90 p A1, A2

[By Sorayut Suthatsanachinda in Vientiane]

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan told his Lao counterpart Kaysone Phomvihan yesterday that Thailand and Laos should enter into a joint venture in constructing a major hydropower dam on the Mekong River inside Laos. Chatchai, speaking to Kaysone in Vientiane, said that Thailand was ready to purchase all the electricity produced by the project.

Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani said the premier was referring to the Nam Thuen dam project, located opposite Thailand's Sakhon Nakhon Province, a project under the Interim Mekong Committee development scheme for the lower Mekong River.

Chatchai's move was seen as a follow-up to foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan's campaign to reactivate the Interim Mekong Committee projects. Subin had won consent for the revival of the scheme from his Lao counterpart Phoun Sipaseut during the latter's visit to Bangkok last month. Last week, Subin persuaded Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in a Bangkok meeting of the advantages of getting the projects off the ground.

The scheme, which has been kept on ice for decades due to political problems between Thailand and the Indochinese states, was brought up again by Chatchai in talks with Kaysone during the premier's one-day visit to Vientiane, Suwit said. Suwit quoted Chatchai as saying that the Thai private sector was ready to invest in the construction of the Nam Thuen dam and at the same time help Laos gain revenue it would earn by selling electricity to Thailand.

Thailand is presently buying electric power produced in Laos by the Nam Ngoem Dam and will purchase that from the soon-to-be-finished Xeset Dam in Southern Laos.

Chatchai also called for the construction of two or three more bridges to link the countries. The premier said he had proposed the construction of the first Thai-Lao friendship bridge in 1988 to improve Laos' economic viability because the country does not have access to the sea. "I would like to see two or three more of this type of bridge being built because Thailand and Laos are brothers," he told reporters at the end of his discussion with Kaysone.

Construction of the friendship bridge, which is being built with Australian financial support, is expected to begin next year. The bridge will contain a railway linking the two countries. "I am sure it can help reduce transportation costs when there is a train from Thailand to Vientiane," the premier said.

During the talks, the premier said he also discussed ways to promote bilateral cooperation, the refugee problem and the settlement of the Cambodian conflict. He also invited Kaysone to visit Thailand again. Kaysone accepted in principle, Suwit said.

Chatchai also thanked Laos for agreeing to receive up to 3,000 repatriated Laotian refugees from Thailand every month. At present, about 6-7,000 Laotian refugees are still stranded inside Thailand, the spokesman said. The repatriation of Laotian refugees has been carried out through the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Chatchai paid a one-day visit to Laos to pay respects to a much-revered temple, Vat That Louang, in the Lao capital. He was accompanied by Supreme Commander Gen [General] Sunthon Khongsomphong, who conducted separate discussions with Laotian armed forces chief Gen Sisavat Keobounphan.

After arriving in Vientiane's Wattai Airport, Chatchai and his delegation were whisked away in limousines to Vat That Louang, where the premier was welcomed by Kaysone. Both of them paid respects at the temple.

During the subsequent luncheon reception hosted by the Lao side, Chatchai and Kaysone took the floor to dance the traditional "ramwong" along with their wives and other guests.

Chatchai then called on Laotian Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit to discuss ways and means to strengthen bilateral cooperation. During the talks, attended by reporters, Phoumi conveyed his best regards to HRH [Her Royal Highness] Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon, who visited Laos in March.

"The link of Lao-Thai friendship cannot be severed. Thailand and Laos will stay together forever (along) with the Mekong River until the end of the world," Phoumi told Chatchai. "Whenever the Thais are in a jovial mood, the Laotian people will be the same. Whenever the Thais encounter trouble, Laos in also sorry, especially at present when the Thais are suffering from floods. Let Thailand overcome this as soon as possible," Phoumi said.

Gen Sunthon said after returning from Laos yesterday that the Thai government has asked Laos to assign senior military officers with decision making powers to the Joint Technical Committee for the demarcation of the border between the two countries.

The supreme commander said the proposal was made in an effort to settle the prolonged dispute over the demarcation of the Thai-Lao common border.

Gen Sunthon said Thailand wants Laos to assign military officers with a decision making powers to work with their Thai counterparts of the same rank so that any border problem can be solved at the committee level.

"I want all Thai-Lao border problems to be settled now when the relations between the two governments are already good," he said. He added that no can know [as published] that in future a situation may arise where the two countries will have to try to rebuild their relationship again. "So what can be done should be done now."

Arrest of 'Bad Elements' Called 'Reasonable'

BK0311140990 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 3 Nov 90

["Action Against National Law Breakers by Police Is Reasonable"—KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 3 (KPL)—The "PASASON" newspaper today carried an article holding the view that the recent arrest of a number of bad elements by the police was a reasonable action to protect the national law and order according to the authority of the criminal law, Article 51.

The bad elements referred to include Mr. Thongsouk Saisangkhi, former deputy minister of science and technology, Mr. Latsami Khamphoui, once deputy-minister of agriculture and forestry, and Mr. Feng, former personnel of the Ministry of Justice. They all joined the revolution in the mid-period of war against the U.S. imperialists.

The three wrongdoers committed a propaganda against the party and state policy and conducted activities aimed at overthowing the regime and causing political disturbances in Vientiane municipality.

Their acts, on the other hand, served the design of the reactionaries attempting to reverse the Lao People's Democratic Republic, an achievement the Lao people scored through their great sacrifice, said the paper.

It went on that these represented a violation to the national law and an infringement to the national order. So their arrest by the police was a legal action consistent with the national law, and this action was a common practice for every state to protect the national order and the efficacy of the law safeguarding the interest of the revolution and the national community.

Government Receives German Medical Aid

BK0311130690 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 3 (KPL)—The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany to Laos Mr. Helmut Arndt on November 2 handed over a consignment of aid worth 20,000 U.S. dollars to Laos.

Professor Vannalet Latsapho, deputy minister of public health representing the Lao Government received 800 kgs of medicines.

The Federal Republic of Germany has constantly rendered medical assistance to Laos.

Philippines

U.S. Bases' Presence Said Factor for Stability

HK0511034990 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Nov 90 pp 1, 15

[By Olaf S. Giron]

[Text] With the opening of the third round of talks on the United States military facilities on Thursday, one of the arguments being dusted off by opponents of the U.S. bases concerns stability.

As Philippine and U.S. negotiators determine whether the military base-leasing agreement will be continued beyond the expiration date of Sept. 16, 1991, the antagonists argue that the high-profile American presence is a factor for stability.

According to this thesis, the Philippines—because its territory is home base for the U.S. Seventh Fleet and the U.S. 13th Air Force, along with 17,000 American servicemen—will become a priority target in any major conflagration.

And if Philippine peace is not sufficiently persuasive evidence, the argument has been effectively applied to the Korean Peninsula, site of recent ministerial-level talks between North and South.

The presence of more than 40,000 U.S. troops in bases in South Korea appears to have provided the necessary guarantee of stability—physical, geostrategic, and economic—in an otherwise turbulent corner of Asia, proponents of U.S. bases counter-argue.

South Korea, after all, had been attacked by its sister state; the capital, Seoul, suffered, the ravages of occupation, they said. In the three-year war that followed, 500,000 South Koreans lost their lives and the country's infrastructure was torn apart. U.S. troops have been deployed there since the Korean ceasefire of 1953.

It was noted that while mismanagement has reaped economic stagnation in North Korea and outlaw escapades have netted Pyongyang international isolation in the past 37 years, South Korea has become an important player in the international community.

The state has become one of the leaders of the economic boom in the Pacific basin. Its annual economic growth rate is currently estimated at a whopping 7 to 8 percent, and the export sector remains vigorous as South Korean products are now known worldwide.

It was observed that the Philippines does not face any immediate external threat comparable to the danger that North Korea poses for South Korea. And opponents of U.S. bases in the Philippines are quick to argue that the Soviet threat has waned in the Gorbachev era. But some observers have contended that the Persian Gulf crisis has reminded the world that there is no shortage of aggressors.

Singapore's Trade and Industry Minister Lee Hsien Loong has noted that the U.S. military guarantee in Southeast Asia did not arise solely from "superpower confrontation, but regional rivalry."

Many Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) supporters of the U.S. bases in the Philippines assert that the Straits of Hormuz, now threatened by Iraqi aggression, are not the only chokepoints for strategic supplies. About 80 percent of Asia's strategic supplies pass through the nearby straits of Malacca, Lombok, and Sunda.

Proponents of the U.S. bases ask: Who will keep those vulnerable seaways open if the U.S. is not in a position to do so?

Ramos on Preparations for Second National Strike

HK0211110990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0945 GMT 2 Nov 90

[By Gabby Salcedo from Malacanang]

[Text] President Aquino has ordered intense preparations and surveillance by authorities, both military and police, in relation to the reported forthcoming launch of another Welgang Bayan [nationwide strike]. It will be recalled that this strike is expected to be launched on Monday. We were able to interview Defense Secretary Ramos after his meeting with President Aquino together with other cabinet members, where they discussed the current problems facing the country. Secretary Ramos gave several statements on the issue of the forthcoming Welgang Bayan which he calls Welgang Bayan part two.

[Begin recording in English] [Ramos] I clarified to the president the preparatory actions we have taken which we actually initiated last 30 October because we related this to the safety of the public during All Saints Day [1 November] and about seven days thereafter. So, we shall continue to maintain security for public transport upon the request of the transportation companies concerned. Meaning, this cannot be automatic for everybody because we don't have that many people in the Armed Forces and many of them are involved in countering insurgency and fighting crime. But, we gave the assurance that the major ones, or even the smaller ones in the hazardous areas, the ones that are usually disturbed by armed threats will be safely protected to include their terminals.

[Reporter] There was a complaint during the last welga from the bus company sir, [passage indistinct] were expecting did not arrive.

[Ramos] No, because there was a lack of preparatory planning in the sense that the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] or principally, the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] were not informed about where and how many, as well as who are the contact persons. Now, that is all the [?remedies]. Precisely, we have gone into this exercise over the All Saints Day weekend and for the next several days.

[Reporter] [Word indistinct] AFP prepared to do, sir?

[Ramos] Well, just like what we did during welga one, which was providing maybe two personnel in uniform per bus in an area where there is likely to be a disturbance. Then, the protection of the terminals and other major areas of activity and third, emergency drivers as may be requested.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct] again exploit this welga?

[Ramos] Well, uh, that is very probable but I think because of welga two [as heard], which was counterproductive in so far as the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] are concerned, the people's support for the law-abiding or the peaceful thriving component of the public as well as the law enforcers, that support will be a little much better.

[Reporter] Do you expect violence to erupt again?

[Ramos] Well we hope not, but we should be prepared for the worst.

[Reporter] [Word insdistinct] suspended again?

[Ramos] I, I don't know, I'm sorry I cannot tell you that now.

[Reporter] Is there a crucial watch on the leaders of the organizations taking part in the welga?

[Ramos] Well, it's not really the leaders per se. But those that have a propensity for disturbance or violence of course will get further attention. I would like to say here that all of those that have been following peaceful dissent as a means of expression as guaranteed by the Constitution are not going to be bothered. But those that keep talking about violence and disruption of this and even making threats, naturally, they will get further attention.

[Reporter] Sir, any instructions from the president?

[Ramos] Well, it's that, plus her concern about the killing of the eight personnel of the National Power Corporation [Napocor] in Lanao Sur. That's why General de Villa was there, the president wanted to check what are the actions being taken and...

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ramos] Well, there is a pursuit operation being done now by the Fourth Infantry Division under (task force) commander General Nale, supported by the PC [Philippine Constabulary] under Colonel Omar Manibilang, the provincial commander of Lanao Sur.

[Reporter] Sir, will you recommend more dialogue between the government and the [passage indistinct]?

[Ramos] You mean in Lanao Sur?

[Reporter] Yes.

[Ramos] Yes, there is a procedure that has been considered SOP [Standard Operating Procedure] in crisis management and this is doctrined in government in the peace and order council as well as in the local government units. The very first step should be negotiation for the safe recovery of the kidnapped victims. Now, what we are checking on now is, was this procedure followed.

[Reporter] Sir on another topic, did you discuss the bases talks?

[Ramos] No, no, no, I'm sorry we did not. That's in another group.

[Reporter] Sir going back to the labor issue sir, is the president likely to meet with the labor leaders to...?

[Ramos] I don't know, we did not take that up and there was nobody there representing labor but the [word indistinct] secretary was there and I think that's going to be taken up with another group before the week ends. [end recording]

That was Defense Secretary Ramos on the launching of Welgang Bayan part two and also on the pursuance by government troops of those responsible for the slaying of Napocor officials in Marawi City, Mindanao.

Aquino Clarifies Refusal To Meet With Labor

HK0511040590 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 1300 GMT 4 Nov 90

[From "Magtanong sa Pangulo", Ask the President, program; italicized portions in English—live or recorded]

[Text] My dear countrymen, last week some labor leaders requested a dialogue with me. They belong to the Labor Advisory Consultative Council [LACC]. When I saw the meeting's agenda, I immediately rejected it because the only issue they would like to discuss is an increase in the minimum wage. The LACC wants me to certify as an urgent bill a draft law that would give a 25-peso wage hike for government and private sectors. In spite of criticisms, I would like to clarify that my refusal to have a dialogue is not due to my lack of concern about the workers' plight. I have repeated many times my earnest desire to see that their condition in life continues to improve. Some groups under LACC would like the chief executive and the legislature to get involved in the wage issue. I cannot allow this kind of propaganda. If I did not discuss this issue with moderate labor groups, there is no reason why I should meet with some LACC leaders. I would like to clarify again that the proper fora for this are the regional wage boards which Republic Act 6727 governs.

The president of the country is the one who implements the law. I will not violate what is stipulated in Republic Act 6727 even if criticisms are hurled at my office. Respective labor groups should recall that while the bill was still under discussion, all agreed that this would be the last time that the government intervened in determining laborers' wages. Speaker Mitra's latest statement did not oppose this proposal.

Furthermore, almost all of the different regional wage boards have already issued corresponding wage orders taking into account the conditions and peculiarities of their respective regions. A national intervention now in the wage fixing mechanism ordained by Republic Act 6727 will be fought with dire implications and will undermine the collective bargaining process which, under the act, should be the proper mode of setting wages and other terms and conditions of employment. In addition, our intervention will run counter to our policy of decentralization. Moreover, a nationally determined wage rate would be an onerous imposition on certain regions who are trying to attract potential investors needing a region based wage rate as an added investment incentive.

Finally, Republic Act 6727 and its implementing rules have laid down the procedures to be followed in the event that an interested party disagreed or is dissatisfied with the ruling of a particular regional board. The proper procedure is to file a motion for reconsideration or an appeal. In the case of the National Capital Region, the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] followed exactly this procedure. Sadly, others have opted to shun the road of dialogue and have chosen instead the violent path. Let me also reiterate my stand on this issue, the law will not be broken even by the occupant of the highest office of the land. It must take its course. Republic Act No 6727 utilizes to the fullest the ability of the different sectors involved to dialogue, to sort issues, and to agree on [word indistinct] of mature people. In other words, this law employs the very processes of a democracy. To tamper with the letter and spirit of this law at this time would be to say that the democratic processes have been ineffective in this one crucial national issue.

Lastly, I would like to underscore that this issue will and must be resolved using peaceful means alone. In this connection, I would like to warn any group threatening our government with another bloody nationwide strike. I will not allow this kind of violence against the government and our countrymen. If some groups cannot admit that this issue should be dealt with by democratic and peaceful means, they should not think that they can twist the government's arm with threats of violence. Our countrymen have already witnessed the bad effects of the strike. The repetition of this violence will only further alienate them from the people. *It is our hope that our labor groups will not allow themselves to be used by radical elements. Our people's experience two weeks ago has shown that these elements will utilize even violent means to pursue their objectives. Another violent welga [strike] will not, in any way, advance labor's valid cause. It will only present another fertile opportunity for the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] to sow terror in the streets of our cities. Let us not forget that the victims of the previous welga were our common people, our commuters, the small businessmen, even our children. I give our labor groups who are threatening to go on another welga the benefit of the doubt, that they would not espouse nor countenance any violence. But then they must be warned that they should not become a gripping piece of urban terrorists. Let it be clear to all that I will not allow a repetition of the violence that marred the previous welga. Let me also make it clear that labor groups that advocate violence should not expect the same treatement from this government as that which we accord to those who employ peaceful means. We shall extend our fullest support to the responsible labor organizations who, despite their grievances, have opted to abide by the modes of redressing grievances prescribed by law.*

On the other hand, I would like to clarify that I am not opposed to any meeting with labor groups. But it should not go against what is stipulated by law and should not favor only one group. *I am directing acting Secretary Nieves Confesor to meet with the leaders of TUCP, LACC, and other unaffiliated labor groups to work out an agenda for our proposed meeting. In the meantime, our agencies, led by the the Department of Labor and Employment, are studying ways by which the family income of our laborers can be augmented. This is based on my direction that our thrust now should not only to be to raise the individual minimum wage but to increase the combined salary incomes. This would branch out to the expansion of livelihood opportunities to the children and spouses of our workers. Besides raising their family income, this way we also encourage the growth of family based entrepreneurship.*

Union Leader, Others Charged in Bus Burning

BK0311115090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1114 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Manila, Nov 3 (AFP)—The military has filed arson charges against the head of a left-wing labor group and 11 others for the burning of a bus by communist guerrillas during a general strike last month, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported here Saturday.

Crispin Beltran, head of the May One movement (KMU), three provincial strike leaders and eight officials of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) were charged with arson in Bataan province west of Manila on Friday, the PNA reported.

The military charged that Mr. Beltran, the overall strike leader, and the three provincial leaders were liable for inducing the burning of the bus in Bataan during the strike, which was openly supported by communist guerrillas, the PNA reported.

Mr. Beltran had previously been arrested for inciting to sedition for his involvement in the strike and for unrelated swindling cases. He has filed bail for all these charges.

At least 24 vehicles were burned and nine people arrested after the start of the strike, which was intended to press for an increase in wages. Four people were killed in the violence.

Military officials said the strike was used by communist guerrillas to create a state of insurrection, but the unrest died down after one day and caused a popular backlash against the political left.

The KMU and other left-wing groups that spearheaded the strike are largely suspected of being fronts of the CPP, whose guerrillas burned buses during the strike.

Unions are demanding a 43 per cent wage hike following steep increases in the prices of oil and basic goods because of domestic problems and the effects of the Gulf crisis on the Philippines.

Largest Labor Group Accepts Wage Compromise

HK0511072390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0652 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Excerpt] Manila, Nov 5 (AFP)—The Philippines' largest labor group Monday accepted a wage compromise, signalling an open break with left-wing unions threatening to stage another general strike to press for much higher pay.

The conservative Trade Unions Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), which claims more than a million members, said the 17 peso (61 cent) daily wage increase offered by employers and the government would do until the year end. But there must be no oil price increases until then, and wage levels must be adjusted early next year, TUCP spokesman Homer Punzalan said.

The compromise increase is a 19 per cent improvement over previous wage levels. The TUCP earlier supported the left-wing May First Movement (KMU) demand for a 38 peso (1.36 dollar) daily wage increase. [passage omitted]

TUCP President Comments

HK0511113890 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines or TUCP has announced it will accept the 17-peso wage increase. Avelino Valerio, TUCP president, disclosed they were amenable to the 17-peso salary adjustment on the condition that this would only be good until December 1990 and that oil prices would no longer increase. When 1991 comes, he said, there should be another review to determine how much of an increase should be added.

Valerio added the TUCP officials had agreed to accept the 17-peso wage increase because of the current political and economic situation. However, he further added that, as of now, it would have been more just to implement the 38-peso increase because another oil price increase and peso devaluation is expected.

Congress Opposes Aquino's Tax-the-Rich Proposal

HK0511015990 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Senate President Jovito Salonga and House Speaker Ramon Mitra announced that Congress is not planning on enforcing new tax measures to reduce the budget deficit. Both Salonga and Mitra opposed President Aquino's proposal to impose higher taxes on the country's rich.

Columnist Views Misconceptions of Media Role

HK0511053390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Nov 90 pp 1, 6

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Misconceptions About the Role of the Media"]

[Text] Filipino presidents, whether democratically inclined or not, have always complained about their generally uneasy relationship with a free press. President Aquino is no exception.

In a speech to the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines on Tuesday, the President recalled, with a whiff of nostalgia, the nearly solid support she received from the media, except the segment controlled by the Marcos regime, in the movement to topple the regime.

She said, "We fought to gain the freedoms that you now enjoy. In that fight, of course, we had the help of a host of local and foreign newsmen. Yet, when the dust of battle settled, one realized almost immediately that the press was never really a combatant, never truly an ally, that it was on the frontlines only as an observer.

"The press is not only an inconstant ally. It is also not a proper one and is an impractical one. Not only is it contentious; it is, at its best, critical—of organized government, of history, of humanity itself." She concluded that she saw no indication that the press was being repressed, saying that "the reverse could be true" and that "the harassed government could be the one feeling a bit of journalistic oppression."

First of all, let's dispose of a bit of annoying tautology about "organized government." Is there ever such a thing as unorganized government?

On the matter of the press being never really a combatant, the facts, I am afraid, say otherwise. Members of the press who aligned behind the struggle to end the Marcos regime took casualties and were victims of harassment and repression. They were part of the struggle to restore political freedom, although they don't claim that the rest of us owed them. So, the political activists at the frontline have no right to be self-righteous, as though we owe our emancipation solely to their heroic effort. Those of the media who were engaged in the struggle were not indifferent observers hovering above the fray. They took risks.

There is, however, truth in saying that the press is an "inconstant ally." The alliance between the press and political leaders (or governments) is, at best, temporary. To paraphrase a well-worn saying, there is no permanent alliance between the press and political leadership, only permanent interests. Government or political leaders have their own interests; and the press has its own permanent interests in a democratic system—to function as a critic of society.

As soon as the goal of an alliance is fulfilled—in the case of the movement to end the Marcos rule, the goal was to topple the regime—the basis for the alliance between the engaged press and Aquino political movement ceases to exist. With Mrs. Aquino in government, the basis of the relationship between the press and her government had to change. The issue for the relationship has shifted to one in which the press has to scrutinize the performance of her government. This is where the uneasiness begins.

Some presidents enjoy longer honeymoons with the press than others.

President Ramon Magsaysay charmed most of the press during most of his brief term, although the flaws of his presidency had begun to be noticed by some critics in the press months before he died.

President Aquino has enjoyed a relatively extended honeymoon with the press; at least, she has not been subjected to the vilification that presidents like Elpidio Quirino and Carlos Garcia had endured at the hands of the media.

The basis of support by the press for government shifts from issue to issue. It has nothing to do with the issue of the free press' commitment to democracy.

It is quite clearly understood by the media that the democratic system is the framework in which the press can function as an institution to strengthen democracy. Without this system, freedom of the press cannot exist. This is why the media have a stake in the survival of a constitutional system—and they need not be reminded of this every time the government is in danger of being overthrown.

There ought to be a clear differentiation between commitment to democracy and uncritical support of a government which claims that its survival is synonymous with the survival of democracy.

The essential function of a free and responsible press in a democratic society is to examine rigorously the performance of a democratic government so that it can function effectively and deliver at least the essential public services.

In short, a critical press has the responsibility to see to it that democracy, as a system, works and is responsive to the needs of most of the people. It must prod government to be honest, efficient, to be a competent economic manager and an instrument for social justice and relatively fair distribution of wealth and resources.

All this can be done within the democratic process; dictatorships cannot claim they alone can perform these functions. The Marcos dictatorship, for example, flunked this functional test.

There is no incompatibility between the commitment of the press to democracy and its function as a critic of society.

The press can support the democratic system but it is not bound to support incompetence and venality in government. In fact, it should reject these vehemently. Incompetence is not—ever—a function of democracy. Criticism allows correction to take place.

So let us not confuse the issue of democracy with that of incompetence of government, or its survival with the survival of a government that gives democracy a bad name.

Once the press becomes uncritical of the performance of government, in the mistaken belief that it is helping save democracy, it abandons its function as an institution for strengthening the democratic system and as an agent of change.

In the end, its silence is an acquiescence that allows incompetence to prosper and is a betrayal of democracy.

3 Rebels Surrender, 6 Others Arrested in Bulacan

HK0211063390 Manila DIYARYO FILIPINO in Tagalog 1 Nov 90 p 8

[By Dan Ambrocio]

[Excerpt] Six suspected members of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army, including a government operative, were arrested by the Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police [PC-INP] in Bulacan. At the same time, three other communist rebels surrendered in the same province.

Bulacan PC-INP chief Lieutenant Colonel Efren Q. Fernandez presented to the Bulacan Press Club Jaime Francisco alias Comrade Jimmy, 24, single, intelligence officer and employee of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator of Hagonoy; and Ambrocio Lomotan alias Comrade Thoe, 29, area party collector and team leader of the propaganda organizing team in Paombong.

Josephine Lomotan alias Comrade Josie, 30, Paombong legal assistant; Romeo Agustin alias Comrade Emong, 40, finance officer; Larry Bondoc alias Comrade Rasul, 20, courier; and Juan Saad alias Comrade Ricky, 19, militia were arrested. All of them reside in San Isidro Uno, Paombong.

Mark Anthony Castro alias Comrade Ivon, 22, group organizer; Dominador Baluyot alias Comrade Vic, militia; and Eugenio de Jesus alias Comrade Tano, 31, facilitator, surrendered to the commanding officer of the 171st PC Company Captain Francisco Villaroman. They are all from Barangay Sta Monica, Hagonoy.

The PC-INP Intelligence Task Force arrested Franciso first at around 10:00 AM two days ago in the municipality of Hagonoy. After five hours, five of his comrades were arrested in Barangay San Isidro Uno, Paombong at about 3:00 PM. At 9:20 PM Castro's group surrendered to the operatives of the 171st PC Company in Hagonoy. [passage omitted]

Editorial Views Military Transition, Functions

HK0511034390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Nov 90 p 4

[Editorial: "A Military in Transition"]

[Text] The Department of National Defense [DND] celebrates its 51st anniversary week beginning today in the midst of new roles created by the transition to democracy. One of the first laws enacted by the National Assembly in 1935 when the transitional Commonwealth Government was established was the National Defense Act, upon which was built the structure of the defense department.

In that first transition from colonial administration to independence in 1946, the primary role of the DND was to defend the country against invasion. Internal peacekeeping was the task of the Philippine Constabulary, under Department of the Interior.

In today's transition, the primary task of the defense department is to maintain internal peace and political stability. The intervening years have expanded its role to include political functions. This shows how the stages of the political development of the nation have altered the functions of the department.

Although external defense has been the responsibility of the United States under the Philippines-U.S. security agreements, these arrangements have not diminished the defense department's responibility. Quite the opposite, the political and social problems of the nation have also expanded its functions in ensuring the survival of the Republic from several sources of threats.

The most important of these threats are the communist insurgency, the Muslim separatist movement and the coup plots by ultra-rightist military rebels. The first two movements are serious enough, but the coup plots have engaged the armed forces more heavily than the others because they pose as the most dangerous threat to the constitutional government.

The existence of rebellious factions within the armed forces is an obstacle to the reintegration of the military into a system of government in which the supremacy of civil authority is recognized by all state organs, especially the military, which represents the legitimate state organ of coercion. The determination by the defense department and military leadership to bring the military completely in line with the concept of civilian supremacy is a happy augury in the relationship between civil and military authorities.

This task is not easy. But it is important for the survival of the newly restored and still fragile democratic institutions. It is therefore easy to see why the continuing commitment of the military leadership to constitutional democracy is crucial to its survival during the transition period.

But the role of the military as custodian of public order and, in effect, as guarantor of political stability cannot be discharged effectively unless the military rebellions are neutralized and the factionalism within the armed forces gives way to the call for unity—which is the theme of the anniversary celebration—as well as the call of the national leadership during a period of crisis.

In a sense, the anniversary is not a celebration. It is a sober reassessment of the role of the political role of the defense department in ensuring stability on the basis of which economic development can flow. It is gratifying that its leadership understands and accepts this priority.

CB Governor, Finance Secretary on the Economy

HK0311063790 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio-Television Arts Network in English 1430 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Excerpts from the "Velez This Week" program with Jesus Estanislao, Department of Finance secretary; Jose Cuisia, Central Bank governor; hosted by Attorney Jose Mari Velez—live or recorded; in English]

[Excerpts] [Velez] Good evening, welcome to "Velez This Week". If there is one subject that probably most of us, if not all of us, will agree on, it is the economy and that it is ailing. Perhaps we will have differences of opinion on the degree or the seriousness of the ailment, whether it's crisis proportions, it's hopeless, on what are the prospects, from dim to bleak. So we have invited two gentlemen tonight to help us understand the problems that we face and possible solutions that might be forthcoming or can be adopted within the very complicated political system in which we operate. I'd like to borrow a phrase from Herman Wouk, with the winds of war blowing in the Middle East, the National Security Council this morning met for the first time, in what, in about three years. And so we will ask at least one of our guests who was present at that meeting this morning, whether there were any decisions made that would impact on the economy, or what harsh decisions were made or arrived at which would then impact on our lives. Tonight, ladies and gentlemen, we invited the secretary of finance, we have Secretary Jesus Estanislao, and the other gentleman as our guest is the governor of the Central Bank [CB], Governor Jose Cuisia. Gentlemen, thank you for accepting our invitation.

[Passage omitted]

[Velez] Well, let me ask Governor Cuisia. The great impact of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has been on the oil prices and with the oil prices going up, then it impacted on the dollar situation that we have here. Now, in fact in line with Secretary Estanislao's own narration statement, you, I remember, at least I saw you twice on television, suggesting or recommending another oil price increase and this was only two or three weeks after the first one was granted. You wanted it to be raised again. But at the time you were doing that, it had hit something like 38 to close to 40 dollars per barrel. Today it has gone down to something like 26 to 28 dollars per barrel. So let me ask you whether you still want a further increase on the price of fuel in view of the obviously fluid and volatile situation, and changing situation in the Middlle East.

[Cuisia] Right. Mari [Velez] uh, you should remember that the price that is now being charged is based on a crude oil price of 24 dollars per barrel and an exchange rate of 25 pesos to the dollar. The exchange rate is now 25.75, and the crude oil price is about 28 if I'm not mistaken.

[Velez] Right.

[Cuisia] [Passage indistinct] which is the reference per Philippine purchases. So, you would see that there is still a gap and we understand that as of August, the deficit in the Oil Price Stabilization Fund [OPSF] is up to nine billion pesos and that if prices were to remain at close to 30 dollars per barrel, it could go up to as high as 14 billion pesos. So you see that it will add further to the budget deficit and as Jess [Estanislao] was saying earlier, that with a ballooning budget deficit, he would then have to borrow even more from the domestic market that will have upward pressures on interest rates, on inflation, and so forth. And this is why we have said that there is a need to increase oil prices, not only because we believe that that deficit cannot be absorbed by national government but also, the pricing mechanism is the best mechanism to ensure conservation of energy.

[Velez] All right, I understood that what you're saying is that you still want another increase to be more reflective of this because the last one did not truly reflect both the price and the foreign exchange devaluation that happenned. Now, let me ask you very simply however, suppose you do increase it, and suppose there is no war in the Middle East and the price goes down, does this mechanism that we have at present provide for the lowering of prices?

[Cuisia] Yes, that's right.

[Velez] So, the people do have something to look forward to in case that happens. But if we're going to have all of these up and down of the fuel pump prices, wasn't this suppposed to be addressed by the OPSF precisely so that you can make the adjustments between the government and the oil companies, but the pump price does not necessarily jump up and down because that affects the economy too much.

[Cuisia] That's right. You need not make so frequent an adjustment if in fact, you are able to build some buffer into the OPSF and when prices go up you don't immediately have to increase it. But that has not worked that way.

[Velez] Because, what happenned to the OPSF Secretary Estanislao?

[Estanislao] The problem about the OPSF is that we never allowed it to function the way it should. Every two months, we're supposed to review based on the foreign exchange rate and actual world market prices.

[Velez] When you say, we never allowed [it] to work that way. When you say, the people responded. Just who are you referring to? I mean, look, you're the people in government, what do we know about the OPSF? Who in government is supposed to do that but did not do it?

[Estanislao] There is an Energy Regulatory Board [ERB] that is tasked with the responsibility of reviewing and making the decisions. Now when they do that, they make a decision, somebody in the Senate or in the Congress brings them to the Supreme Court and stops the action from being taken. That is the situation today.

[Velez] Oh, the only action I know of is the one that's currently going on where Senator Maceda questioned the last increase, but at that point the OPSF had already incurred tremendous deficits. So, I'm still saying that [changes thought] you say in fact, it wasn't working the way it should.

[Estanislao] It wasn't working. It wasn't made to work.

[Velez] All right. So, but aren't there people tasked to do that and failed to do it, shouldn't they be called to task and be made to account for that failure? Shouldn't somebody answer for something in the mess that we're in for some of these things that don't work?

[Estanislao] I think we believe in the whole concept of public accountability, Mari. The way our government functions, the executive goes right ahead and makes proposals, makes decisions a number of times. We can go ahead and do what must be done but in a few other instances, it will take months before we can get anything done. [passage omitted]

[Velez] Let me ask you Governor Cuisia, without increasing the price of fuel, and assuming that of course,[changes thought] because if war breaks out then all bets are off and it's so difficult to tell just where we gonna be. Do we have enough money, dollars, I mean, for our oil to last until December?

[Cuisia] Up to December definitely.

[Velez] That's all you'll answer to?

[Cuisia] But let me point out that [in] August, the payments for oil amounted to roughly a hundred million dollars for the month. September it had gone up to 225 million dollars. In October, it will run to about 325 million dollars. So, unless we try to conserve oil by reducing consumption, we could run out of dollars over the next several months, not certainly by December because we still have gross reserves of about two billion dollars.

[Passage omitted]

[Velez] Okay, well we've practically run out of time, let me ask you Secretary Estanislao, what you said, you may not have used the word dim exactly, maybe it was bleak or something else. What does it look like to you in the coming days and what do we have to look forward to—gas rationing and uh, what?

[Estanislao] I don't think we have to go into that type of situation provided that there is going to be no shooting war in the Middle East. As a matter of fact, the meeting this morning was about that, suppose there is no war, and suppose they start shooting, what would be the contingency plans and programs for the Philippines as well as for the Philippine economy? My own sense Mari is that if we are decisive, as I think we decided yesterday, about our fiscal deficits, keep our fiscal house in order, I think we can get the resources that we require in order to be able to keep going in 1991. Now, it's not going to be very high growth if the crisis in the Middle East keeps oil prices very high. But as you indicated, there will be some volatility and if prices would begin coming down, my expectation is with oil at 20 dollars per barrel, we would be able to grow at slightly more than three percent per year. That's not very much, but if it goes right back to 15, 16 dollars per barrel, we might be able to manage a four and a half to five percent growth in 1991.

[Velez] Finally, Governor Cuisia, do you expect the foreign exchange to hold, or are you going to, I think the two of you quite agree on this idea of letting it fall further, uh, at least until the year end.

[Cuisia] Well, we had said that we believe in maintaining a competitive rate and we don't look only at the nominal rate. I don't know whether you're aware that the peso has depreciated 40 percent in relation to the British pound, 30 percent to the Japanese yen, 28 percent to the deutschemark and only 14.75 percent versus the U.S. dollar. Because the U.S. dollar has also depreciated in relation to the other major currencies. Now, looking at the currencies of our neighbors, Malaysian ringgit, Thai baht, and the Indonesian rupiah, we have also depreciated 18 percent against the Thai baht, 14 percent against the Malaysian ringgit and 10 percent against the Indonesian rupiah. That's in nominal terms. If we look at real effective exchange rates, this is of course a technical term...

[Velez] What, just tell us, is it worse in real terms or is it..

[Laughter]

[Cuisia] We're just one percent below, that means we have regained our competitiveness in terms of exchange rates.

[Velez] Sounds like enough depreciation to me.

[Cuisia] Yes, exactly. In other words, economic fundamentals say that we've had enough.

[Velez] So, is this more or less the level that you people were seeking and said, you know, let the peso find it's real value?

[Cuisia] Well again it depends on how oil prices remain

[Velez] Well, we're right back to it [passage omitted]

Commercial Banks Register Reserve Surplus

HK0211033990 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 2 Nov 90 p 2

["Indicator" column: "CB's Record Surplus of P [Philippine peso] 1.64B [billion]"]

[Text] At the end of the third quarter, the country's commercials banks exhibited a reserve surplus of P [Philippine Pesos] 1.64 billion. This was despite the prevailing high reserve requirement of 21% imposed on them starting last March.

The end-quarter figure was a complete turnaround from consecutive reserve deficiencies posted last July and August. For these past months, reserve deficiencies of P207.1 million and P1.02 billion, respectively, were posted. The surplus last September indicated a highly liquid financial situation and greater availability of loans for investors-borrowers planning to boost their production.

Available reserves of the commercial banking system—the amount available for lending—stood at P51.90 billion, up 9% from the previous month's P47.62 billion.

On the other hand, required reserves—or the percentage of bank deposits that should be kept in the CB [Central Bank] vault to meet any sudden rise in withdrawals—rose 3.3% to P50.26 billion.

Deposit liabilities grew 3.3% tp P240.20 billion as a result of higher savings deposits rate which moved up to 5.487% per annum last September from the previous month's 5.303%.

Required and Available Reserves Against Deposit Liabilities of the Commercial Banking System (In million Pesos) September 1990

	Deposit Liabilities	Required Reserves	Available Reserves	Excess/ (Deficiency)
1990				
January	213,000.2	42,459.1	41,885.7	(573.4)
February	215,869.8	43,034.0	46,104.0	3,070.0
March	209,949.6	43,582.5	41,655.5	(1,927.0)
April	212,082.3	44,370.3	39,736.6	(4,633.7)
May	216,887.3	45,381.8	46,341.5	959.7
June	228,974.2	47,907.6	49,668.4	1,760.8
July	234,327.8	49,039.9	48,832.8	(207.1)
August	232,449.8	48,638.6	47,619.9	(1,018.7)
September	240,203.1	50,259.1	51,899.0	1,639.9
1989				
January	176,409.3	32,594.9	33,927.0	1,332.1
February	178,645.4	32,763.2	35,264.5	2,501.3
March	181,882.0	33,397.6	32,012.7	(1,384.9)
April	182,134.2	33,555.2	32,606.3	(948.9)
May	186,745.2	34,404.9	35,080.0	675.1
June	189,876.5	35,397.5	34,259.9	(1,137.6)
July	192,000.7	35,868.8	37,040.8	1,172.0
August	192,870.5	36,299.1	35,021.3	(1,277.8)
September	184,631.2	35,352.0	32,649.4	(2,702.6)
October	188,881.8	36,707.1	38,056.7	1,349.6
November	203,154.2	40,492.3	42,649.2	2,156.9
December	209,082.8	41,665.3	43,456.3	1,791.0

Source: Central Bank

Correction to Opposition, Government on NSC

HK0211060990

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Opposition, Government Discuss NSC Meeting," published in the 1 November East Asia DAILY REPORT, pages 41 to 45:

Page 41, column two, make subslug read: ["Straight From the Shoulder" program with Oscar Orbos, Department of Transportation secretary; Franklin Drilon, Department of Justice secretary; Juan Ponce-Enrile, opposition senator; Salvador H. Laurel, Philippines vice president; hosted by Louie Beltran on 31 Oct GMA-7 Television studios—live; italicized portions in Tagalog] (supplying additional language information)

Page 42, column one, paragraph seven, make read: [Beltran] *What about the recommendations? Senator Enrile said earlier there were recommendations given by Secretary Ramos, Secretary Manglapus, the Office of Energy Affairs, etcetera, but as far as he is concerned, none of these were approved.* (italicizing passage)

Page 43, column one, paragraphs four and five, make read: [Drilon] *Maybe, Johnny, there was no written [word indistinct] verbal...*

[Enrile] *That is what is difficult. How will that be?* (italicizing passage)

Page 43, column two, paragraph three, make read: [Drilon] I think all... (correcting name of speaker)

Page 43, column two, paragraphs four and five, make read: [Drilon] You know, when Johnny was shooting all those questions, I myself have to be honest about it, was when I really saw the wide experience of Johnny in his 20 years of government service. Some of the questions he raised really did not occur to us, but all the questions that he raised were answered from beginning to end. And the vice president also had a number of suggestions and he himself admitted in the course of the laying the suggestions that some of them are already being adopted, like austerity measures being undertaken like the energy conservation, etcetera.

[Enrile] You know, Frank.... (supplying additional paragraph)

Page 44, column two, paragraph four, first sentence, make read: [Beltran] *Okay, now let us consider some of the questions from our telephone callers.* (rewording, italicizing passage)

Page 44, column two, paragraph four, sentences two and three, make read: Senator Enrile, this is from Akhmad Bayam of the autonomous region, Region 12, former assemblyman. He said: If you were the president of the country, would you consider... (supplying additional passage)

Page 44, column two, paragraph 16, make read: [Orbos] I think in the course of the national security briefing some suggestions were made by, I think it was Senate President if I recall correctly, about examining certain fraudulent loans that would... [changes thought] But actually what I thought would be the concensus was that a unilateral act of depreciation on non-payment was not at all considered. (supplying omitted passage)

Page 45, column one, paragraph two, sentences one and two, make read: [Enrile] That is correct. So that it.... (supplying additional sentence)

Page 45, column one, paragraph three, first sentence, make read... salaries of our employees in the government.... (supplying word "employees")

Thailand

Costello Talks With Thai Officials on Cambodia

BK0511101790 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 5 (AFP)—A senior Australian diplomat is holding talks here with Thai officials on prospects for a settlement of the 12-year-old war in Cambodia, Australian Embassy officials said Monday.

Deputy Foreign Affairs Secretary Michael Costello arrived here Saturday. Mr. Costello, who has been closely involved in Australia's efforts to help achieve an accord between Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed government and a Khmer Rouge-dominated guerrilla coalition, began a regional tour late last month in a bid to find ways to break the deadlock in the Cambodian peace process.

The Australian official has been to Phnom Penh, Hanoi, Bangkok, Beijing and Pyongyang to discuss Cambodia. His talks have included meetings with pro-Vietnamese Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen as well as guerrilla leaders Prince Norodom Sihanouk and ex-premier Son Sann. The prince, Cambodia's former king who is currently staying in Pyongyang, and Mr. Son Sann head the two non-communist factions allied within the guerrilla coalition with the Marxist Khmer Rouge, the alliance's military backbone.

In Beijing, which backs the Khmer Rouge, Mr. Costello met China's top Southeast Asia expert, Assistant Foreign Affairs Minister Xu Dunxin.

Phnom Penh and the guerrillas agreed in early September to a United Nations framework to end the war and set up a joint interim authority, the Supreme National Council (SNC). But Cambodia's warring factions have since been at odds over the inclusion of Prince Sihanouk, who is not an SNC member, as chairman.

Australian envoys here said Mr. Costello was likely to brief Thai officials on his discussions. Mr. Costello was leaving here Wednesday for Jakarta where he is to attend meetings aimed at preparing the resumption of an International Paris Conference on Cambodia.

The Jakarta forum is to gather representatives of conference co-chairs, France and Indonesia, the U.N., and the four other permanent members with France of the world organization's security council—Britain, China, the Soviet Union and the United States. Also to attend are officials from India, Canada, Laos, Malaysia, Australia and Japan—joint heads of three commissions at the failed Paris Conference on Cambodia last year.

Foreign Minister Departs for Visit to PRC

BK0311144890 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan has left for a two-day official visit to the PRC. The minister said this is his first official visit to China in his capacity as foreign minister, and that the purpose of the visit is to strengthen bilateral relations and exchange views with the Chinese leaders on solving regional problems, especially the Cambodian problem. He will also meet Chinese authorities in charge of trade to discuss the import of cement and diesel oil from China and export of Thai rice and tapioca to the PRC.

[Begin Subin recording in progress] I would like to follow up the rice deal we had concluded with China. I would like to know the amount of rice China wants to import from Thailand this year. Thailand also wants to sell tapioca to China. [end recording]

Chinese Reportage on Subin Pinkhayan Visit

WA0411161490

For Chinese reportage on the visit to China by Thai Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan, including reports on talks with Chinese Premier Li Peng and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 5 November and subsequent issues of the China DAILY REPORT.

Daily Cites Li Peng on SRV, ASEAN Ties

BK0511050090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Nov 90 p 4

[Report on a "recent interview" with PRC Premier Li Peng in Beijing by BANGKOK POST Editor Phaisan Sicharatchanya]

[Text] Apparently buoyed by the recent restoration of diplomatic ties between China and Indonesia, the largest country in ASEAN, Chinese Premier Li Peng told the BANGKOK POST in a recent interview in Beijing, that China's relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations at present were "excellent."

"We are ready to further develop these favourable relations. They would not be adversely affected by the normalisation of Sino-Vietnamese ties." The Chinese premier's assurance was significant in light of concern in some regional quarters that, after more than a decade of confrontation and mutual distrust prompted by the Cambodian conflict, a new alliance between these two Asian communist powers may alter the regional geopolitical landscape.

Mr Li was clearly aware of such concern when he said: "Both China and Vietnam share the same socialist system and some similarity in political ideology. But as to whether there would be any adverse impact on our relations with ASEAN and other neighbouring countries (after the normalisation of Sino-Vietnamese relations), my answer is negative. China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace."

With a settlement to the 12-year-old Cambodian conflict remaining the final stumbling block, the normalisation of Sino-Vietnamese ties appears only a question of time. Indeed, Mr Li sounded conciliatory in this regard. "The present state of our relations with Vietnam is not as bad (as outsiders may think)," he said. Maintaining that diplomatic relations between the two countries remained intact with ambassadors stationed in both capitals offering the normal contact channels, he said the Sino-Vietnamese border trade has been flourishing of late.

Senior exchanges have also grown, with the Vietnamese Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap visiting Beijing during the recent Asian Games. "So I can say relations are developing in different fields," Mr Li said.

But the most significant development pointing to an easing of tension and the prospect for normalised ties was a hush-hush meeting in China in September between Chinese Communist Party secretary-general Jiang Zemin and Mr Li, and their Vietnamese counterparts Nguyen Van Linh and Do Muoi.

Mr Li confirmed that the meeting took place but declined to divulge details aside from saying that both sides agreed on the essence of the Cambodian peace plan that was earlier endorsed by the five permanent members [Perm Five] of the United Nations Security Council. He also confirmed that the outcome of this high-level meeting reflected on the breakthrough among the four rival Cambodian factions at the Jakarta meeting in September (though a subsequent meeting in Bangkok broke down over differences on the Supreme National Council [SNC] leadership).

The Chinese premier reiterated, however, that no significant improvement in Sino-Vietnamese relations can be expected until the Cambodian conflict is resolved. This is likely to take another while, in view of the stalemate among the rival Cambodian factions over the SNC leadership question by China and Vietnam, the two main foreign protagonists in the conflict.

Mr Li's remark that the Vietnamese have not tried hard enough to "persuade" their friends in Phnom Penh to accept the so-called Perm Five peace plan was rebutted by Vietnamese Vice Premier Nguyen Co Thach who, in Bangkok recently, accused the Chinese of not contributing to the Cambodian peace process. Pointing to reports that China had recently supplied the Khmer Rouge with 24 tanks, Mr Thach implied the action could fuel more fighting in the upcoming dry season.

Diplomatic posturing on both sides and the continued Chinese supplying of the Khmer resistance aside, the Chinese premier emphasised that China was ready to gradually improve ties with Vietnam upon a comprehensive settlement to the Cambodian conflict. On a broader plain, he pointed to China's preoccupation in its domestic modernisation drive and the prevailing international situation to drive home the point that his country wanted to develop friendly ties with others, especially neighbouring countries. He was particularly upbeat on China's relations with Thailand, brushing aside some expressed concern that bilateral ties might note be as warm as at present after the Cambodian conflict is resolved.

In one crucial respect, the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1978 marked an important rallying point for China and Thailand since both countries' strategic interests converged over what was perceived to be a menacing Vietnamese threat. Among other things, Beijing subsequently cut off its assistance for the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand, which partly contributed to the demise of the Thai communist insurgency.

Mr Li noted that Sino-Thai relations would not be affected after the Cambodian question is resolved but instead, would further develop. "I once told Indonesian President Suharto that there are many Chinese and people of Chinese descent in Indonesia but China doesn't want to reap any profit by using them. But I don't have to say the same words in Thailand," he said.

Pointing to bilateral trade which has nearly tripled since 1986, Mr Li said future bilateral relations would focus on further expansion of trade and other forms of economic cooperation. On the question of Chinese military sales to Thailand, he said China would continue to supply arms to the Thai armed forces if the latter felt Chinese weapons were good and their prices competitive. But he emphasised that Chinese weapons were defensive in nature and designed to help enhance Thailand's self-defence capability.

The Royal Thai Army in recent years has purchased a large assortment of Chinese tanks, armoured personnel carriers and artillery pieces. The Royal Thai Navy has also ordered four Chinese-made frigates, two of which were delivered recently with the remaining two still being built. At one stage the Royal Thai Air Force had contemplated buying a squadron of Chinese jet fighters but the plan was later shelved.

The Chinese premier noted that Sino-Thai friendship was very popular and "has struck roots in the hearts of many people". "(Thai) Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan once told me that he might quit the premiership one day but he will never quit his (other) post as chairman of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association."

Cambodian Factions Assumed Fortifying Positions

BK0211155490 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 31 Oct 90 p 21

[Text] Briefing newsmen on 30 October about the fighting situation in Cambodia, Lieutenant General [Lt. Gen.] Narudon Detpradiyut, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, said that some people might think that the apparent lull in fighting was the result of the ongoing negotiations among the four Cambodian parties for a peace settlement, but in fact the slowdown in the fighting was due to the problem they have concerning transportation of troops and weapons during the rainy season.

Lt. Gen. Narudon said that a heavy fighting is anticipated in the coming dry season as all factions have been adjusting their positions and strengthening their reinforcements. In the latest development, the Heng Samrin regime has strengthened its fortification in the village of Svay Chek in Thmar Puok District. It is believed fighting activities would be stepped up with efforts by all parties to gain areas as possible since a settlement is drawing near.

Concerning the proposed neutral camp, Lt. Gen. Narudon said that all parties, including the superpowers, want it to be in Thailand. It was agreed upon during the most recent meeting that Khao I-dang would be the most appropriate site for the camp, although this depends on the financial support from the superpowers.

Lt. Gen. Narudon said that the supreme commander had issued an order for preparations to be made at the Burapha Field Force Command, U Taphao Airfield, and Watthana Nakhon Airfield for the arrival of 10,000 UN personnel and 10,000 civilians. If a peace settlement is reached, thus ending the fighting in Cambodia, those people are expected to come in 1991.

Lt. Gen. Narudon denied reports that Thailand had allowed transit of two T-54 tanks to the Cambodian resistance forces. He said that the patriotic forces reportedly seized the tanks, together with artillery pieces and other weapons. This again indicated that heavy fighting would break out, and heavy weapons, especially tanks, would be used for the first time by the resistance forces.

Repair of Cambodian Repatriation Routes Planned

BK0511014890 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Nov 90 p A2

[By Athawibun Sisuworanan]

[Text] The Thai military plans to mobilize its engineers and technicians to repair a major highway and three airfields in Cambodia after a peace settlement that allows for the repatriation of 300,000 displaced Cambodians in Thailand is reached, sources said yesterday.

Renovation of the road and airfields is part of a Thai contingency plan for repatriation of the Cambodians which will be submitted for Cabinet consideration tomorrow by the National Security Council (NSC). Under the proposal, the Thai army would repair a 400-km long strategic highway, No 5, linking Poipet with Phnom Penh. Poipet is a Cambodian town across from Prachinburi's Aranyaprathet district. According to the sources, Bt[baht]27 million is being requested by the NSC to repair road No 5.

The highway, which has long been a main target for sabotage by the Cambodian resistance, would be used as the main route for repatriation of the 300,000 Cambodians displaced along the Thai border. The NSC plan is being proposed as an adjunct to the existing United Nations repatriation plan.

Besides the land route, there will be an extensive use of air transportation to repatriate the Cambodian refugees. Under the proposal, airfields in Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Battambang will be repaired, the sources said. The proposal is the outcome of eight-month long study conducted by the NSC and other government agencies. The study calls on Thailand to set up three "neutral" camps for those to be repatriated.

The NSC along with other government agencies began drawing up the plan after Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said in March that repatriation of the Cambodians would have to be hastened because Thailand could not bear the burden indefinitely.

The "neutral" camps, or temporary camps for preparing the displaced Cambodians, would be set up on three existing UN Border Relief Operation (Unbro)-financed camps—Site 2, Site B and Site 8—which now are run by Cambodian resistance factions. The altered camps would help ease pressure at the existing reprocessing camp at Khao-I-Dang, the sources said.

Site 2, the biggest camp for displaced Cambodians, with a population of about 120,000, is now under the control of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, while Site B is dominated by followers of resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Site 8 is run by the Khmer Rouge. The latter camps have populations of about 40,000 and 80,000 respectively.

"The resistance-run camps would first be depoliticized and demilitarized and then put under full UN control," said the sources, adding that neutralizing the camps was a UN precondition for the repatriation programme.

Phnom Penh's Attitude Toward SNC Criticized

BK0211010690 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Article: "The Phnom Penh Regime's New Attitude Toward the Supreme National Council"]

[Text] Dear listeners, on 29 October Radio Phnom Penh carried a commentary rejecting dissolution of the Phnom Penh government for national unity under the UN peace plan although the Phnom Penh regime and the Cambodia tripartite government have accepted the UN peace plan on establishing the Supreme National Council [SNC] during the Jakarta meeting on 10 September. The commentary said that the SNC is just a symbol of Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and national unity, and not a provisional government. Under the UN peace plan, the SNC would delegate powers to the United Nations to administer Cambodia until elections are held there. The Phnom Penh regime maintains that the SNC is just a central body linking the Phnom Penh regime and the CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea] to the United Nations. This means that the Phnom Penh regime and the CGDK Government will not be dissolved.

Under the peace plan proposed at the sixth meeting on solving the Cambodian problem held by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council from 27 to 28 August in New York, the five permanent members see the need to set up the SNC to help restore and maintain peace in Cambodia, prevent conflicts, and promote national reconciliation. Regarding national administration during the transitional period, the SNC will transfer all the necessary powers to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, or UNTAC. Regarding the elections, the United Nations will carry out the duty of ensuring free and fair elections. Necessary and appropriate measures will be adopted to check the nationality of voters and housing census. The elections will be held in the shortest period so that a national constitution can be drafted for the formation of a legitimate Cambodian Government that truly represents the Cambodian people.

The five permanent members want the Cambodian people to be able to determine their own fate through fair elections under UN supervision with a neutral political atmosphere and respect for Cambodia's sovereignty, and want all Cambodian factions to create an atmosphere of peace conducive to a political settlement and a quick creation of peace in Cambodia.

In addition, during the Jakarta meeting on 10 September, all leaders of the Cambodian factions agreed to accept the framework document of the permanent members of the UN Security Council as a foundation to end the problem. They also agreed to fully cooperate with all participants at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to ensure that the conference will lead to a comprehensive political solution. All Cambodian factions agreed that the SNC is the legal and sole source of power representing Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and national unity during a transitional period. Upon signing an agreement on a comprehensive solution, the SNC will transfer to the United Nations all necessary powers to ensure the implementation of the comprehensive solution including those relating to the conduct of free and fair elections and the relevant aspects of the administration of Cambodia.

Considering the Phnom Penh regime's attitude toward the formation of the SNC, mentioned above, we see that the Phnom Penh regime wants to twist the details and structure of the SNC, which was accepted by the Phnom Penh regime and the CGDK leaders in Jakarta, and twist the framework document of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, which wants the SNC to be a symbol of independence, sovereignty, and the unity of Cambodia, and to be the only legal organization of Cambodia during the transitional period, not a symbol or central body without the power needed by the Phnom Penh regime. The Phnom Penh regime wants to maintain its administrative power by rejecting the UNTAC role of interim administration of the country. The Phnom Penh regime intends to be the interim government in order to control the future elections. Such an attitude by the Phnom Penh regime has not only twisted the details and the structure of the 10 September Jakarta joint statement, but has also rejected the UN peace plan proposed by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. This Phnom Penh regime attitude has not only destroyed the neutral political atmosphere, but is also a major obstacle to the restoration of permanent peace in Cambodia.

ROK Army Commander Concludes Official Visit

BK0311125190 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Army Commander in Chief General Suchinda Khraprayun last night presided over a reception held at the Army Auditorium in honor of the visiting South Korean army commander, General Yi Chin-sim and his delegation. The group was paying an official visit to Thailand as guests of the Royal Thai Army from 30 October to 2 November.

During the visit, the South Korean army commander observed missions of the Royal Thai Army, the border situation, visited the 21st Infantry Regiment in Chon Buri Province, and laid a wreath at the monument of the South Korean war veterans.

This morning, Gen. Suchinda Khraprayun saw the group off at Don Muang Airport. The visit of the South Korean army commander and his party served in strengthening bilateral relations.

Joint Summit Focus Likely To Be Economic Ties

BK0511012590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Nov 90 pp A1-A2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] The first Thai-Vietnamese summit meeting in 12 years, which is tentatively scheduled for Nov 22-25 in Chiang Mai, reflects the urgency both countries feel about using positive regional trends to consolidate their future economic relations.

"Thailand needs the summit as much as the Vietnamese," said a Bangkok-based Western diplomat. The summit, between Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and his Vietnamese counterpart Do Muoi, was agreed upon during the visit here last week of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, after successful visits to Washington and Japan.

Two years ago, Chatchai said he was ready to visit Vietnam and held talks with the Vietnamese leaders if Vietnamese troops left Cambodia. Vietnam did pull out its troops last September, but it was not until recent months that the international community begin to take Vietnam's withdrawal claim seriously.

"The opportunity for the summit is ripe," said an aide to the prime minister, who is preparing for the summit. He noted that many Western countries have normalized their ties with Vietnam already. "Thailand has to do more because Vietnam is part of our region," said the aide, who asked not to be identified.

The last summit was held in Bangkok in September 1978 between former Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and former Prime Minister Gen [General] Kriangsak Chamanan.

A diplomat said that the Chiang Mai summit would increase Vietnam's prestige in Asean after more than a decade of hostility. Indonesia's President Suharto is scheduled to visit Hanoi later this month on a three-nation swing which includes Japan and China.

"Thailand and Indonesia are two leading Asean countries. With their support, Vietnam can bargain with the rest of Asean," said an Asean diplomat. Asean comprises Brunei, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore.

Thai officials said that the summit would provide a much-needed impetus to Thai-Vietnamese relations and set up a framework to strengthen bilateral trade. As a first step toward concrete cooperation, both countries have agreed that a Thai-Vietnam joint commission should be established as a means to promote trade and investment in Vietnam. Thailand's investment in Vietnam is marginal in comparison to Western countries, amounting to a few million dollars last year.

During the summit, the aide said it was likely that Chatchai and Do Muoi would conclude two agreements—on protection of investment and on avoidance of double taxation.

Central to future economic cooperation will be the tourism and oil/gas exploration fields. Thai officials believe that Vietnam has considerable unexplored oil and gas deposits.

PM's Office Minister Kon Thappharangsi is leading a Thai delegation to Hanoi next week to discuss joint development of petroleum resources in the Gulf of Thailand.

Premier Gets Reshuffle List From Democrat Party

BK0411143090 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] Speaking to reporters at the Pinehurst Golf Course this evening, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan said he has already received the reshuffle list of cabinet ministers belonging to the Democrat Party. When asked whether he will submit the list to His Majesty the King, the prime minister said that he has to wait for the reshuffle lists from other parties first. When reporters asked him whether he also meant the Chat Thai Party, the prime minister said he did not know because the party has not discussed this issue.

When asked about the laborers demand for the daily minimum wage to be increased from 90 baht to 112 baht, General Chatchai said he could not answer this question right now because the laborers have not made their request to him. He will be able to answer this issue after the laborers have submitted their request.

Supreme Commander Will Not Support Opposition

BK0411053890 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen [General] Sunthon Khongsomphong said he would not support the Opposition move to reconvene Parliament for a no-confidence debate against the Government. The Opposition is trying to get the military-dominated Senate to back a motion to reopen Parliament.

The supreme commander's position, if followed by senators, would jeopardise the move. Opposition leaders are scheduled to meet at Parliament on Tuesday to discuss their effort to recruit Upper House support.

Opposition leaders say they have the signatures of all 111 opposition MPs and will work with key Senate members to gather the rest of the 208 signatures needed from members of both Houses to reopen Parliament.

Gen Sunthon, who is also a senator, said he has not been asked to support the motion and would not cooperate if asked. He said military senators will remain neutral on the issue. "I see no reason for a special session. I think the Government should be given a chance to solve problems. It's better not to quarrel," he said.

Senators who are active military officers would need to seek permission from their bosses to sign the Opposition motion, but retired soldiers were free to do so, he said. "We need to consider circumstances. As supreme commander, I have a duty to maintain peace. I don't want to see quarrels and conflicts because they will disgrace the country," Gen Sunthon said.

The general denied that the military and the Government were in conflict. "Please do not place the military against the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and the military still regard one another as brothers," he said.

He denied that the military had been behind the anti-Government campaign allegedly conducted by Mr Prasoet Sapsunthon, a former Communist Party of Thailand leader. "I do not know Mr Prasoet. I have only read about him in the newspapers. I don't care about the allegation that the military is associated with him, but there are limits to our patience," he said without elaborating.

Asked about the reported revival of the right-wing "Red Gaur" movement, Gen Sunthon said the group was unlikely to gain support without military approval. "It is an illegal movement. They'd better not cause trouble because nobody will support them," Gen Sunthon said.

Minister Challenges General in Truck Seizure

BK0511020090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung yesterday challenged Supreme Commander Sunthon Khongsomphong to take legal action against the Mass Communications Organisation of Thailand (MOT) over its radio broadcast truck.

During a one-hour press conference broadcast last night on MOT's Channel 9 as a paid political advertisement Police Capt [Captain] Chaloem said the Supreme Command had falsely accused the MOT with possessing an illegal transmitter. He said the broadcast truck, seized by the Supreme Command in June on grounds of threatening national security, had been licensed by the Post and Telegraph Department for high-power transmitting.

Under the licence, MOT was allowed to transmit on seven frequencies for "commercial purposes, not for combat or secret operations" as alleged, according to Capt Chaloem, who is also Muan Chon Party leader. Showing documents and pictures to reporters, he pointed out that MOT officials manning the mobile transmitter had been trained by Army officers.

If the truck had been illegal, former Army chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut would not have asked to use it once, he said. MOT had turned down the request, he said. Capt Chaloem said the seizure of the truck, which Gen [General] Sunthon claimed he had ordered as Internal Peacekeeping Director, was against the constitution.

Although Gen Sunthon threatened to put in jail those who had used the truck to jam military radio signals, the minister said he would ignore the threats. He said it was impossible for MOT to give up the truck to the Supreme Command.

Gen Sunthon said earlier that he had told MOT director Rachan Husayn that the Supreme Command would keep the truck, but MOT could borrow it sometimes. "If he thinks it is illegal, he must bring the case to the police. He should not merely ask the MOT to settle the problem with the Supreme Command," said Chaloem. "If he doesn't want to return it, I cannot force him to. But he can't just keep it and do nothing.'

The minister said he still respected the military, however. "I grew up in the Army and graduated from the corporal school. I was in a military uniform for seven years," he said. Asked if the military was trying to oust him from the Cabinet, Capt Chaloem said it could not. Only Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan could do so, he said.

He said, "I'd like any officers who want to see me ousted to step forward so I can talk to them." He compared himself to the skin of a bamboo shoot and Gen Chatchai to its flesh, saying: "Those who want to eat it must remove the skin first." The minister said he was ready to take the consequences of his remarks. "I have been patient for a long time," Capt Chaloem said. His political reputation had been damaged and he had been made a "political villain," he said.

Armed Forces' information director Lt-Gen [Lieutenant General] Narudon Detpradiyut, commenting on Capt Chaloem's programme, said the Supreme Command had kept its mouth shut on the issue on orders of the Prime Minister. He said the Supreme Command had left it to the Government spokesman to comment on the dispute. "All we can say is that we are not keeping the truck without reason. We want to end the dispute as soon as possible and have told the MOT to send men to do regular maintenance work on the truck," he said.

Lt-Gen Narudon said it should be remembered for what purpose the truck was being used when it was seized. "It is like a legal gun. It's all right if the owner uses the gun to defend himself, but if he uses it in a robbery, he is breaking the law," Lt-Gen Narudon said.

Possible Resurgence of Right-Wing Group Viewed

BK0211110690 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Nov 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Don't Let History Repeat Itself"]

[Text] For many of us who have the conscience to judge right from wrong and who have gone through the traumatic years of the height of student activism during the early 70s, the memory of the right-wing Red Gaur militant group is hardly a pleasant one.

Like the right-wing vigilante groups of some dictatorial regimes in Latin America, the very idea of founding the Red Gaurs was to counter and curb the surge of left-leaning student and labour movements which were then perceived by the ruling elite as a serious threat to the survival of the country. The militant Red Gaurs operated almost with impunity and quickly earned notoriety through its use of terror to settle scores with their political foes.

The Red Gaur group faded from public view in the aftermath of the bloody crushing of the student movement in October 1976. Most of its members who were then hot-headed youngsters are now grown-up and many have respectable careers.

Until very recently however, this right-wing militant group suddenly came into the public spotlight when a Thai-language daily reported about the possible resurrection of the Red Gaurs like the mythical phoenix rising from the ashes. An equally disturbing report about former members who started regrouping also emerged. So far, only Phalang Tham Party acting secretary-general Thinnawat Marukhaphithak has voiced concern, saying the revival of the extremist group is inappropriate under the present political circumstances.

For the time being, it is unclear why the group has to be revived in the first place. By whose order and for what purposes? These questions remain to be answered.

Like any pressure group which is not legally recognised, the Red Gaurs could, nevertheless, claim its constitutional right to justify its revival and participation in the political mainstream. But judging from its blood-stained past record, one cannot help wonder what constructive role such a violent-prone group could contribute towards society.

The year 1990 is a far cry from the days when people who questioned state authority were branded leftists and those who allied themselves with the ruling clique were branded rightists. And, worse yet, tossing a bomb into a crowd of demonstrators to break up a communist-inspired protest might be lawfully justified. There are other more decent and civilised means of making one's voice heard today without the need for a bomb explosion or a gunshot.

Although the Chatchai administration, which is entering its third year in office, may not have earned the trust and confidence of the public because of the corruption scandals implicating some Cabinet ministers, it at least can rightly claim legitimacy to rule for being the first truly-elected government.

Any attempt to unseat the Government must be done within the framework of democracy—which is through the parliamentary process. The Opposition's bid to call for the opening of Parliament for a special session to pave the way for a no-confidence debate is an example of how the political game is played out in a democratic manner. But despite the still unclear motives, the possible resurrection of the Red Gaur movement should serve as a warning to the Government to be more receptive and responsive to dissenting voices—particularly those against certain ministers in the Cabinet.

Meanwhle, we would like to appeal to all parties concerned to refrain from resorting to violence in pursuit of their political objectives. The politically violent days of the 70s should be put to rest in history.

Officials Comment on Thai-U.S. Flight Talks

BK0311092090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Nov 90 p 13, 20

[Text] Thailand and US aviation authorities have agreed to allow both countries' commercial airlines to operate until the end of April 1991, according to a high-ranking official.

The official noted that the move was aimed at averting confusion among travellers who had purchased air tickets. Meanwhile, Aviation Department Director General Siruk Chantharangsu confirmed the reported deadlock in talks and that the air agreement would expire at midnight yesterday.

Siruk stressed that Thailand officially notified the US to cancel the air-service agreement on October 31, but the US only received the note on November 2. "If the agreement was not extended, Thai Airways International [THAI] and five US carriers flying on the Bangkok-US route would have to stop their operations as of last night," he said.

THAI currently operates four flights a week to the US, while the five US carriers operate 38 flights a week to Bangkok.

Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sombun Rahong, Airports Authority of Thailand Managing Director and a THAI board member, said the cancellation of the agreement would not hurt the Thai flag carrier's revenue. "US authorities' limitation on THAI's operations has made them less attractive, so THAI will be generating more revenue elsewhere," he said. ACM Sombun said THAI's major revenue came from its regional, Far Eastern and European operations.

United Airlines manager for Thailand Malai Sakonwiphak said he had not been informed of any changes in the air talks or if United was to stop its operations here. "Without any notification from the head office, we continue to sell our tickets to passengers as usual," he said.

Daily Reports on Growth of Trade With PRC

BK0511065090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Nov 90 pp 17, 26

[By Phaisan Sicharatchanya in Beijing]

[Excerpt] Despite the prospect of greater competition in the international marketplace, senior Chinese and Thai officials are confident that bilateral trade and investment ties will continue to expand in the years ahead in tandem with the growing industrialisation of both countries.

The focus of bilateral trade in particular is expected to move "upscale" in the next decade from basic commodities and agricultural products to manufactures. At the same time, Chinese investment in Thailand, which started on a small scale in the recent past, should also gradually pick up. In the foreseeable future, however, this will continue to be dwarfed by the substantially larger Thai investments in China.

These were the gist of an interview with Shen Jueren, Vice Minister of China's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT). Mr Shen's views were shared by Thai officials here.

"Thailand's economy and industrialisation have grown very fast in recent years. At the same time, we are pushing ahead with our modernisation programme. So the prospect for further expansion in our bilateral trade ties is good," said Mr Shen.

He noted that the history of economic development in the industrialised world had shown that trade would stagnate if it was restricted only to basic commodities but would expand alongside industrial growth. While maintaining that the Chinese policy is to encourage foreign investments from all countries without any specific preference, Mr Shen said China would particularly welcome investments from Thailand and Southeast Asia "because these countries are our neighbours." MOFERT occasionally sends investment-promotion missions to Southeast Asia although Mr Shen admitted that "our work is not as good as (Thailand's) Board of Investment."

Bilateral Sino-Thai trade has nearly tripled from $445 million in 1986 to $1,256 million last year. Thailand has enjoyed a trade surplus throughout this period, ranging from $99.5 million in 1987 to $256.4 million last year.

But for the first time, Thailand will suffer a projected trade deficit of $425 million this year on total two-way trade estimated at $1,175 million.

According to Thai Commercial Counsellor in Beijing Phitsanu Rianmahasan, the unprecedented trade deficit for the Thai side this year was due primarily to bumper crops in China which contributed to a sharp reduction in Chinese imports of Thai rice and sugar. China last year imported about one million [metric] tons of Thai rice due to a severe drought in its rice-producing southern provinces in 1988, but the country will import only about 80,000 tons of Thai rice this year since its domestic rice crop has improved.

Sugar followed a similar pattern in the same period. China imported about 600,000 tons of Thai sugar last year, but this was expected to drop to only 100,000 tons this year.

Rice, sugar, rubber and plastic products are among the major Thai exports to China, while Thailand imports Chinese petroleum products, chemicals, animal hide and light machinery.

Mr Phitsanu said another factor contributing to the sharply reduced Chinese imports of Thai products stemmed from China's austerity programme which was instituted in the face of Western economic sanctions after the Tiananmen Square crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators. The main thrust of the Chinese belt-tightening programme was to discourage imports, particularly of luxury products, but Mr Pisanu said this had produced an indirect impact on all imports across the board.

Although general economic activities in China have not fully picked up to the levels before the Tiananmen incident, Mr Phitsanu expected a brighter prospect in 1991, but Thailand may continue to suffer a trade deficit if China can sustain good farm harvests. "Owing to the close bilateral relations between the two countries, the longer-term prospect for further trade promotion should be favourable," said Mr Pisanu.

The official trade statistics in fact do not represent the full bilateral trade since another sizable but unquantified volume of trade passes through third countries. For instance, a portion of Thai imports of refined petroleum products from Singapore has come from Chinese crude shipped to Singapore and parts of Thai machinery and art-and-craft imports from Hong Kong comprise Chinese-originated products. At the same time, a large proportion of Chinese imports of Thai-originated foodstuffs and cosmetics are done through Hong Kong.

Meanwhile, the officially listed $200-million worth of Thai investments in China were also understood to represent only a portion of the real total. Thai Embassy officials here estimated that the Charoen Phokkhaphan [CP] Group, the single biggest investor in China from Southeast Asia, alone had invested close to $1 billion in more than 20 projects. Aside from CP, there are a number of much smaller investment projects undertaken by Thai companies.

The fact that most of CP's string of animal-feed and chicken-integration projects, plus other manufacturing concerns, in China are undertaken by Chia Tai International Investment and CP Pokphand—both investment companies listed in Hong Kong—suggests that these investments are recorded by the Chinese as having come from Hong Kong. MOFERT's Mr Shen concurred in the interview that this was probably the case.

The official Chinese figure of $200 million in Thai investments here put Thailand at the 10th rank among all the foreign countries with investments in China. But this represents twice the size of the $100-million worth of Chinese investments in Thailand. The figure does not include the operations of a growing number of Chinese construction corporations which have flocked to Thailand of late to seek construction contracts and use Bangkok as a springboard into Southeast Asia.

While maintaining that China's limited foreign-exchange capability would prevent the country from undertaking substantial overseas investment, Mr Shen nonetheless expected that Chinese investments in Thailand would continue to grow. So far these have just started and are concentrated in chemicals, medicine and minerals prospecting. On a cumulative basis, Hong Kong represents the largest foreign investor in China with a total committed value of $10 billion, followed by the United States and Japan. [passage omitted]

Paper Wants Country To Boycott Uruguay Round

BK0311151390 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 2 Nov 90 p 3

[Editorial: "Boycott the Uruguay Round"]

[Text] The Uruguay Round of trade negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT, has been going on for years under UN auspices. Its objective is to solve the problem of protectionism in trade and tariffs and achieve a world of free trade.

The meeting has come to an impasse, unfortunately. There has been no substantial progress in negotiations covering the 15 major topics. The various countries, especially the developing countries exporting farm products, see their hopes melting away.

Big powers like the United States, Japan, and the strongly unified group of 12 EC member countries, have adopted tough stands in their attempts to protect their interests. They have made no compromises, but have only looked for gains, especially on the question of opening markets to ASEAN exports.

Japan and Korea have been strongly attacked by the United States over their refusal to open markets to farm products. Finally, Korea has agreed to gradually open its markets. The EC and the United States are engaged in a serious dispute over Europe's refusal to abolish farm subsidies while the United States has refused to allow free access of ready-made garments, sales of telecommunication services, and aviation and maritime transportation into American markets.

Developing countries, such as Thailand and its ASEAN partners, as well as other agricultural exporting countries, such as Argentina and Brazil, had hoped very much that certain rules would be adopted at the current Uruguay Round to help block trade protectionist measures the United States, Europe, and Japan may try to introduce. Their hopes have crumbled.

We therefore support any move by ASEAN to boycott the Uruguay Round. If it is difficult to achieve a unified action among ASEAN countries due to the divergence of Singapore, Thailand should then join Argentina and Brazil in pulling out from the talks.

Saudi Arabia Eases Visa Ban for Thai Workers

BK0311100290 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Nov 90 p 3

[Text] Saudi Arabia has quietly relaxed the ban on Thai workers working in the desert kingdom. The ban was imposed following the shooting of Saudi diplomats in Bangkok earlier this year.

But the Labour Department yesterday said Saudi Arabia had not totally banned Thai workers from re-entering the country. About 100 have been able to go to Saudi Arabia after holidaying in Thailand.

Department Chief Prasong Rananan said most of the 100 workers had been allowed to return to Saudi Arabia because their employers helped negotiate with Saudi Arabian authorities over re-entry formalities. Mr Prasong said Saudi authorities have informally eased the entry ban on Thai workers. It was imposed in February following the killing of three of its diplomats. The situation has improved considerably in the past month, according to the department.

Soldiers Killed on Malaysian Border Last Month

BK0311125990 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 3 Nov 90

[Text] Two soldiers were killed and another injured in two clashes between Thai troops and communist insurgents hiding along the Thai-Malaysian border last month, Lieutenant General [Lt. Gen.] Narudon Detpradiyut, director general of the Armed Forces Information Office said at the monthly press conference at the Supreme Command Headquarters.

Apart from the encounters, authorities also arrested during the month a number of suspects with their weaponry. Lt. Gen. Narudon said the insurgents raised funds for the operations by extorting money from villagers. He also indicated that one major current problem along the southern common border was the naturalization of Malayan communist defectors.

Turning to the air and sea patrols along the border, Lt. Gen. Narudon said authorities found no traces of piracy. Touching on the suppression campaigns against illegal logging and arms smuggling, the general said fewer cases were found last month due to better cooperation from the public.

Vietnam

Thailand Ready To Strengthen Economic Ties

BK0411080290 Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 4—Thailand has agreed to start economic ties with Vietnam with the setting up of a joint Vietnamese-Thai commission, Deputy Foreign Minister Amnuai Yotsuk said in Bangkok Thursday.

Mr. Amnuai, quoted by the THAI NEWS AGENCY (TNA) as saying that his acting director general of the Economic Department, Chen Sucharitkun, on Wednesday presented to Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Nguyen Trung two draft agreements, one on the setting up of a joint economic commission on natural energy, petroleum and gas exploration and the other on investment promotion and protection which would be forwarded to Hanoi for study.

Thailand's move came after a visit to Bangkok by Deputy Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Co Thach early this week, when he called for a revitalization of the joint Thai-Vietnamese commission set up under an agreement on trade, economic and technical cooperation signed in 1978, the THAI NEWS AGENCY added.

Spokesman Criticizes Cocom Block of Airbus Sale

BK0211114990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 2 (AFP)—Vietnam criticized Friday the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls (Cocom) for opposing its purchase of two airbus aircraft. "Policies of isolation and embargo (toward Vietnam) are obsolete," a spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said, adding that they "could cause losses to companies doing business with Vietnam."

Reports Thursday from Jakarta said Cocom, which oversees the export of Western technology to communist countries, opposed the sale of two aircraft to the Vietnamese national airline Hang Khong Vietnam from Airbus Industrie, the French-led European manufacturer. One Western diplomat said: "Cocom's decision was more likely imposed by the United States as part of its embargo than taken out of a desire to stop the export of advanced technology, now that Airbus Industrie sells aircraft to the East."

The United States has linked the lifting of its economic and commercial embargo on Vietnam to a resolution of the 12-year-old Cambodian conflict, in which the two countries back rival factions.

Magazine Reviews Cambodian Issue-Solving Moves

BK0211110290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Unattributed article in October 1990 issue of TAP CHI QUAN HE QUOC TE: "Cambodia, a Trend-Setting Solution"]

[Text] Since the Ho Chi Minh City joint communique was signed on 29 July 1987 by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his Indonesian counterpart, a long, rocky stretch has been covered on the road to a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian conflict. The idea suggested by the communique of calling an unofficial meeting in Jakarta of the Cambodian parties and Southeast Asian countries directly inspired a dialogue aimed at seeking a solution to the Cambodian issue. That dialogue attracted more participants than any other regional conflict-solving process in the world in recent years. For instance, in Central America, negotiations drew the participation of the parties concerned, chiefly the Nicaraguan parties, plus some groups of regional countries, Cuba, the United States, and the Soviet Union. In West Asia, peace talks were joined by the Afghan parties, the regional states, the United States, and the Soviet Union. In Southeast Asia, aside from the Cambodian factions and the two groups of Southeast Asian countries, there was the participation of all big powers that are permanent members of the UN Security Council, plus Japan, India, Austria—that is, countries from Asia, Europe, Austria [as heard], and North America.

The complexity of a solution has also caused the process of solving the Cambodian issue to take more time than the other regional conflict-solving processes mentioned. By 10 September, when the Cambodian parties meeting in Jakarta accepted the document worked out by the five UN Security Council permanent member countries as the basis for a solution and agreed to set up the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, there had already been seven rounds of meetings between Hun Sen and Sihanouk, three Jakarta Informal Meetings, a Paris International Conference on Cambodia with the participation of 23 delegations, six rounds of meetings of the five UN Security Council permanent member countries, several rounds of Hun Sen-Chatchai talks, a round of Sino-Vietnamese vice foreign ministerial talks, two Vietnam-U.S. meetings, and two USSR-China meetings. In those three years, countless moves were made on the Cambodia chess board. Should contemporary historians fail to perform their duties well, their future colleagues—those who are now still playing soccer on street pavements—will ask: Why was the settlement of the issue relating to Cambodia with its seven-million population so complex and why did it attract the participation of so many countries?

There is indeed no short, simple answer to this question. This is because in solving this conflict, one has to deal simultaneously with problems left over by history and those that have cropped up recently. The conflict is both a matter among the Cambodian parties themselves and a question involving neighboring countries. It has both a regional character and an extremely complex international nature associated with big-power politics. If we analyze concrete facts, we may even detect some effects, direct or indirect, of the internal situation of each countries on their own steps and policies in the Cambodian issue-solving process, especially in the current decisive stage.

International relations in Asia and Southeast Asia are at the transitional point of changes provoked by readjustments in international politics, big-power politics, and by internal movements in this region, especially the major economic challenges and the exigencies of the demand for development in view of the opportunities that are emerging and that can be missed. A new, multiform strategic balance of force is taking shape in favor of stability. Never before was there a situation with such opportunities and challenges in the modern history of this region. This situation has set the trend and created a framework for a solution to the Cambodian problem. From the intense negotiations at the conference table and in various capitals, a clearly defined solution has emerged, taking into account the interests of all the parties concerned. At this pivotal stage, the way countries achieve a solution is as important as the content of the solution itself. The road to the signing of final agreement at an international conference is still not cleared of all impediments, but the decisive steps taken by the parties concerned will help speed up and affirm the final outcome.

More Refugees, Immigrants To Leave Under ODP

BK0411094390 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 11 Oct 90 pp 1, 3

[Report by S.N.V]

[Text] Following a meeting between Vietnamese and U.S. officials in early September 1990 to discuss the implementation of the HO Program [resettlement of former re-education camp inmates] and the Orderly Departure Program (ODP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) convened subsequent meetings in Bangkok (Thailand) on 27-29 September for representatives of the Ho Chi Minh City External Affairs Office, Air Vietnam, IOM, UNHCR [United Nations High Commission for Refugees], the United States, Australia, and Canada—the three countries of resettlement—to discuss travel arrangements and other technical problems to guarantee good implementation of the 1991 resettlement program.

In evaluating the results of the implementation of the Orderly Departure Program for 1990, the delegates unanimously agreed that Vietnam has been very cooperative with representatives of the resettlement countries, IOM, and UNHCR in arranging interviews, medical checkups, and departures. During the first nine months of 1990 alone, the Vietnamese side has helped organize the departure of more than 51,000 people. In addition, preparations are under way to enable 19,000 more people to leave during the last three months of 1990, thus bringing the total number scheduled to leave this year to more than 70,000.

Regarding the 1991 plan, the countries of resettlement indicated that they would increase the number of interviews and entry visas. For example, the United States has planned to interview 90,000-105,000 applicants and resettle 66,000-72,000 people, including 18,000 beneficiaries of the HO program, 15,000 Amerasians and their dependents, 3,000 people with refugee status, and 36,000 people classified as immigrants (family reunion). Australia and Canada will accept 9,000 people and 5,000-6,000 people, respectively. Altogether, some 100,000 people, including those scheduled to leave for Europe, will be granted exit permits in 1991.

To ensure that the above-mentioned program is executed well, the parties concerned also worked out concrete details about interview lists and timetables, medical checkups, and travel arrangements.

The 30 April Hospital and the Cho Ray Hospital will organize medical checkups for more than 12,000 people per month.

Regarding transportation, with its existing facilities, Air Vietnam will provide transportation for some 55,000 people. For those remaining, IOM will discuss with Air Vietnam the use of foreign air lines to guarantee quick and convenient travel arrangements for passengers.

The Vietnamese side welcomed IOM's notice on its current negotiations with the U.S. side for arranging medical checkups and immigration procedures to be completed in Ho Chi Minh City instead of Bangkok. In this way, passengers will not have to stay at the Suan Plu Transit Camp, Bangkok, as they are required to at present.

Spokesman Confirms Suharto Visit in November

BK0211133290 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry announced that Indonesian President Suharto will pay an official visit to Vietnam in late November. Speaking at a press conference on Thursday [1 November], the spokesman announced that this is the first Vietnam visit of an Indonesian president in the past 30 years and also the first Vietnam visit of a state leader in Southeast Asia since 1975.

The spokesman added that during the visit leaders of the two countries will discuss measures to promote bilateral relations and exchange views on international and regional issues of mutual concern.

State Bank Issues New Foreign Currency Policy

BK0311153290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] The State Bank of Vietnam recently announced a number of policies on renovating the licensing of activities involving the collection of foreign currency as follows:

1. All activities involving the collection of foreign currency in SRV territory by various organizations—including the selling of goods and services in exchange for foreign currency, the mobilization and payment of foreign currency belonging to overseas Vietnamese, the collection of foreign currency deposited by foreign specialists and Vietnamese workers living abroad to cover their orders for goods—must be licensed by the State Bank of Vietnam.

2. All organizations selling goods and services in exchange for foreign currency, whether they have been issued with permits by various banks or by public security and police organs in the past, or have not received such permits, must redo the formalities in order to obtain the permits from the Central State Bank. Application for permits to sell goods and services for foreign currency must be sent to the Central State Bank by 5 November 1990 at the latest. From 15 November 1990 onward, those organizations not licensed by the Central State Bank will not be allowed to engage in activities aimed at collecting foreign currency.

3. Permits for mobilization and payment of foreign currency beloging to overseas Vietnamese shall be granted by the Central State Bank through the banks that

are authorized to engage in the trading of foreign currency. All organizations licensed to make payments of foreign currency belonging to overseas Vietnamese and to serve as money changers must apply the exchange rates determined by the banks that are authorized to engage in the trading of foreign currency.

Forestry Ministry Urges Own Official Dismissed

BK0211103790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Oct 90

[Summary] "Since May this year, the Voice of Vietnam and other press agencies at the central level and in some localities have continuously carried many reports and articles on various cases of negativism in the forestry sector, which were directly or indirectly caused by Vice Minister Than Trung Hieu and involved a number of other cadres in the sector.

"On 27 October, the Ministry of Forestry sent Note No. 2014-VP, signed by Minister of Forestry Phan Xuan Dot, to the Voice of Vietnam and other press agencies to thank them for having uncovered and revealed to the public various cases of negativism, as well as to inform them of the initial settlement of these cases." The notes says in part:

"Regarding Vice Minister Than Trung Hieu, the Ministry of Forestry reached conclusions that he was guilty of the following:

"1. Using his powers to settle various cases at will without consulting the functions of the ministry and lacking responsibility when dealing with some matters under his supervision, as pointed out by newspapers and radio stations and uncovered by an inspection team, thus leading to the losses of state property.

"2. Violating principles in signing and issuing bogus export and import permits despite the fact that he was ordered by the ministry's leadership to stop this practice.

"3. Being responsible to the minister for the errors he made in dealing with various matters, and being partly responsible to the minister and the ministry leadership for the losses incurred by a number of units under his supervision.

"Based on the aforementioned conclusions and on his attitude which was examined on two occasions, in its Note No. 1974-TPLD on 22 October, the Ministry of Forestry proposed that the Party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee dismiss from office Mr. Than Trung Hieu and the director general of forest products export and import corporation no. 3, which belongs to the vice minister himself."

In the note, the Ministry of Forestry also suggested that a high-level inspection team be set up to investigate various cases of negativism that had been pointed out by Vice Minister Than Trung Hieu so that legal action can be taken.

The public hope that the Ministry of Forestry will quickly, severely, and justly deal with all major cases of negativism in the sector, especially the one involving the Phu Lam combined timber processing, supply, and export and import enterprise. "This is a typical case of corruption and bankruptcy of the forestry sector. In less than two years, director Nguyen Cong Tin and chief accountant Tran Dinh Ha, together with a number of other cadres and personnel, led the Phu Lam combined enterprise to bankruptcy. By October this year, the enterprise was declared bankrupt after incurring a loss of more than 28 billion dong."

Dac Lac Cadres Expelled

BK0511101690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] The local branch of forestry control in Dac Lac Province has revamped its organization by expelling from the service more than 100 cadres and employees who have shown a decline in quality. Because of this, it has recorded initial success in overcoming a number of negative phenomena. The branch has also instructed the mobile forestry control forces of the province and its districts to closely monitor logging activities and timber trading to fully collect forest preservation tax and to prevent tax collection shortfalls. Thanks to its efforts, since early this year the branch has collected more than 3.4 billion dong of forest preservation tax, double the amount collected in 1989.

Successful collection of forest preservation tax has enabled Dac Lac Province to invest in afforestation. By the end of this year's rainy season, the province had planted 2,000 hectares of forest and nearly 3 million scattered trees, overfulfilling the plan by 27 percent.

Consolidation, Anticorruption Efforts Reviewed

BK0211122590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Oct 90

[Essay by VNA correspondent]

[Summary] "By mid-October 1990, various provinces in the central Vietnamese coastal region and Central Highlands started a movement to consolidate party organizations."

While carrying out the movement to consolidate the party, various party committee echelons in these provinces have concentrated their leadership on solving urgent socioeconomic problems, especially on "overcoming the aftermath of natural calamities" in areas hard hit by typhoons and flash floods.

Initial results have been obtained: "In those establishments where the movement was launched, there have been between 70 and 100 percent of the total party members and over 70 percent of nonparty members responding to this move." Various provinces and districts have been able to identify "weak party organizations and party chapters" that need consolidation. They "have commended those party members who are progressive and exemplary and taken actions against those who are found violating party regulations."

Quang Nam-Da Nang Province "has found 738 persons, including over 300 party cadres and members, to be guilty of violating socialist property. Of them, 75 persons were to face trial on criminal charges." In Quang Binh, "over one billion dong misappropriated by individuals and collectives were recovered." In addition, "hundreds of millions of dong and over 500 hundred cubic meters of wood were recovered from six units in Dac Lac during an inspection."

So far, actions have been taken against 333 out of 587 guilty party members in Quang Nam-Da Nang; 563 out of 888 in Quang Binh; 90 out of 143 in Lam Dong; and 224 in Binh Dinh. In Gia Lai-Cong Tum, "5.5 percent of the total party members inspected have been found to be violating party discipline."

All the cited localities have paid attention to "combining the use of party's disciplinary and administrative measures with the imposition of economic penalties against corrupt party members," thus setting an example for the anticorruption struggle among the people.

Party committee echelons in these localities have been reviewing experiences learned in an attempt to deal more effectively with those corrupt officials in high positions.

"Leaders of various state-run sectors, party organizations, and party committees' advisory staffs must achieve closer cooperation in the movement to consolidate the party and fight corruption."

VNA Cites TASS on Cooperation With USSR

BK0511093790 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 5 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 5—The Soviet and Vietnamese peoples are proud of their solidarity which has always been firm in all situations despite numerous trials, says TASS in a recent commentary marking the 12th anniversary of the USSR-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation (November 3).

The commentary notes that the Soviet Union and Vietnam are under the process of renovation.

In that situation, besides their mutual political and spiritual assistance, the two countries lay stress on increasing the efficiency in their economic and trade cooperation. With Soviet assistance, Vietnam has built 260 important economic projects.

The commentary also notes that the Soviet and Vietnamese trade and economic relations need further promoting in new forms of cooperation, namely to develop production cooperation, set up joint ventures and direct relations in production, scientific and technical research between enterprises, institutions and regions of the two countries.

Tomen Corporation of Japan Opens Hanoi Office

BK0211160890 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 2 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 2—The Tomen Corporation of Japan opened its office here on Oct. 31.

Tomen, one of the bigggest commercial companies in Japan, has established trade relations with Vietnam in recent years, and received licence for two projects to produce pine resin in Quang Ninh Province and detergent in Ho Chi Minh City. It plans to invest in agricultural and forest products processing, mining, light industry, and in the production of commodities that Vietnam still has to import.

It is going to establish another office in Ho Chi Minh City.

German, Danish Economic Delegations Visit SRV

BK0411130090 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 02 Nov 90

[Text] A delegation of the [words indistinct] Federal Republic of Germany Ministry of Economic Cooperation led by the head of the department for Southeast Asia and the Pacific has paid a visit to Vietnam. While here he discussed with the Vietnamese side ways to utilize the FRG government aid worth 7 million deutsche marks for 1990 and economic cooperation between Vietnam and United Germany.

Meanwhile, a delegation of more than 20 Danish businessmen had also paid a visit to Vietnam. Vietnam and Denmark agreed to continue implementation of the Agreement on Economic and Industrial Cooperation signed in 1977 between the two countries. The two delegations were received on separate occasions by Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan who discussed with his guests measures to promote bilateral economic cooperation.

Education Cooperation Contract Signed With Laos

BK0411154190 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 4 Nov 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 4—An agreement on cooperation in education between Vietnam and Laos for 1991 has been signed in Vientiane at the end of a recent visit to Laos by a delegation of the Vietnamese Education and Training Ministry led by Deputy Minister Pham Minh Hac. Under this agreement, Vietnam will receive 50 Lao post-graduates and other trainees for further research and training. For its part Laos will receive ten Vietnamese students to study the Lao language and literature at the Vientiane teachers college. The two sides will also exchange scientific and educational information regularly.

During their stay in Laos, the Vietnamese guests were received by acting President Phoumi Vongvichit and Vice Premier Sali Vongkhamsao.

Do Muoi Addresses Price Commission Conference

BK0311150690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] In Hanoi on 29 and 30 October, the State Price Commission held a conference to review price-related work in 1989 and 1990, discuss key pricing measures for the period ahead, and to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the price service. Comrades Do Muoi and Nguyen Thanh Binh attended the conference. Comrade Phan Van Tiem, chairman of the State Price Commission, read a report where he pointed out the progress and results obtained by the price service over nearly the past two years and the service's orientation in the coming days.

Addressing the conference, Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi welcomed the growth of the State Price Commission over the past 25 years and its contributions to the cause of economic renovation, the abolition of the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism based on state subsidies, the application of the profit-and-loss accounting system, the control and rolling back of inflation, and the implementation of the strategy for socioeconomic development from now until the year 2000. Comrade Do Muoi cited the major achievements of the State Price Commission in the field of price-related work, namely its success in introducing the single-business-price policy, gradually raising prices to the level of the real value of the products, gradually elevating domestic prices to the international level, and radically changing the state price management method by switching from the practice of rigid price fixing to the macroeconomic management of supply and demand in order to control prices and to check runaway market price increases.

The chairman stressed: The good thing is that we have found new ways of doing things based on our own research and thinking, avoiding dogmatism and without causing major upheavals. Through its work, the price service has developed scientific standards and practical experience in struggle.

Emphasizing the importance of price-related work in the period ahead, Chairman Do Muoi elaborated: Price must serve as an effective economic lever, a potent tool of macroeconomic management of the state to strongly push forward socialist commodity production in a planned fashion, with high economic efficiency. This is aimed at realizing the macroeconomic regulated market mechanism, strongly promoting socioeconomic development, and, at the same time, limiting and preventing price fluctuations and social divisiveness. The price service must make an effort to satisfactorily perform the function of calculating the use of social labor and national income distribution. In the immediate future, it must contribute to the struggle to roll back inflation.

Ending his address, Chairman Do Muoi advised: Cadres of the price service, on the basis of a full realization of the important position of price-related work, must strive to learn from their own good experiences and from those of their friends and to creatively apply them to the realities in our country. In particular, they must be very sharp, responsive, and dynamic so as to promptly cope with rapid changes. Another important thing is that they must act in close coordination and in harmony with other economic levers.

Radio and Electronics Conference Opens in Hanoi

BK0311114690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Oct 90

[Report on 29 October session of the third national conference on radio and electronics—portions recorded]

[Summary] "The National Radio and Electronics Society held its third conference at the Vietnam-Soviet cultural center in Hanoi yesterday morning, 29 October, to review its achievements in making scientific and technical studies, turning out industrial products, carrying out training, and promoting international cooperation over the past years and to discuss basic concepts as to how to develop the electronics sector between now and the year 2005."

Attending the conference were some 500 delegates from various electronics industries such as communications, radio, and television. Also present at the conference were "a number of foreign guests headquartered in Vietnam."

"Comrade Tran Hong Quan, minister of education and training; and Dang Van Than, director general of the Vietnam Postal and Telecommunications General Corporation and chairman of the Vietnamese electronics society" attended the conference.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Nguyen Van Ngo, general secretary of the society, "reviewed activities of the Vietnamese radio and electronics society over the past two years and pointed out that the main purpose of the society is to rally, unify, and encourage all those Vietnamese people working on electronics to help build our country's radio and electronics sector into a modern and steadfast one." He said:

[Begin recording] Performing the advisory function in the strategy for electronics development in our country, in 1989 the society held a conference of an informative nature among various electronics branches. "This year we have held various seminars to discuss the strategy to develop our electronics sector between now and the year 2005, and to petition the the Council of Ministers to work out policies necessary for creating favorable conditions for the sector." Our petition consists of: (1) the development of the electronics and computer science industry must be regarded as a leverage measure in our country's socioeconomic development strategy; (2) urgent efforts must be made to stabilize and strengthen the organization of our country's electronics sector; (3) it is the general desire of various enterprise directors to have the state management over the electronics industry concentrated within only one ministry; (4) prompt stipulation of technical standards for our electronics sector is needed. [end recording]

Minister Tran Hong Quan then took the stage, pointing out considerable electronics and computer science contributions to civilization. In dealing with the training of technical cadres for the electronics sector, he said:

[Begin recording] "Looking into the future, we cannot help feeling anxious about the fact that while other peoples are racing toward a new civilization, our country's pace of development is very slow. Seeking a shortcut is therefore an indispensable task for our strategists and scientists." Isn't the electronics and computer science sector worthy of such a shortcut? "As our people are intelligent and skillful, if given training, we can meet the needs for the development of our country's electronics and computer science sector." [end recording]

Speaking next was Comrade Dang Van Than, director general of the Postal and Telecommunications General Corporation, who pointed out a number of strategic guidelines for developing the telecommunications sector. He said: "After obtaining some experience in building and running Lotus-1 and Lotus-2 [ground satellite] stations and with the guidance and support of the Council of Ministers, the Postal and Telecommunications sector has boldly held talks and established relations with a number of telecommunications companies and organizations of Japan, France, Britain, the United States, Germany, Sweden, Canada, and Thailand on many telecommunications projects. The sector has finally chosen a project of the OTC [Overseas Telecommunications Corporation]—an Australian telephone and telecommunications corporation—to effectively exploit Intersat ground satellite stations in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City."

This is followed by a speech delivered by Pham Khac Lang, director of the Vietnam Television Station, saying that "rudimentary equipment is one of the reasons for poor television quality and for a failure to put the entire country under television coverage."

Also on its 29 October session, the conference heard a report by Vu Dinh Cu on the contents of the state's electronics technology program 60-A which, among other things, consists of studying and designing industrial programs for manufacturing and applying various communications and liaison equipment, setting up a number of modern laboratories staffed by qualified personnel, building some 10 production chains to turn out 20 export-oriented products.

"The conference will continue to be in session today and tomorow."

Radio Discusses Meaning of Oil Saving Directive

BK0211155290 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Nov 90

["Talk of the Week"]

[Text] The Gulf crisis has made a direct negative impact on the lives of hundreds of thousands of ordinary Vietnamese families and people. As you may know, most of the urban people in our country now use kerosene stoves. Despite the fact the import and selling of oil and kerosene are a government monopoly, these kinds of fuel are still available in the free market, putting a great psychological pressure on the consumers.

Vietnam is still a poor country, but the number of motorcycles in big cities and industrial centers is on the rise. This means there is a growing consumption of petrol. According to preliminary statistics, in addition to the amount of petrol provided for people in working days, each Saturday evening filling stations in Ho Chi Minh City have to prepare about half a million liters of oil to refuel private means of transport for the purpose of weekend excursions and entertainment. With such rates of consumption, the amount of money spent by Vietnam on importing oil and petrol every year is estimated at U.S.$100 million. Indeed, it is a heavy burden that a very poor country which is badly in need of foreign currency for more expansion demand has to bear.

Proceeding from this situation, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi has just issued a directive making it statutory for the whole country to save petrol and oil. Under this directive, which takes effect as from the day of issue, all production establishments have to reduce their petrol and oil consumption by between 10 and 20 percent and all forms of illegal trade in petrol and oil are strictly banned. The importation of all motorcars of up to 15 seats as well as motorcycles is temporarily suspended, at least until the end of 1991. The government encourages all public employees and other people to use rudimentary means of transport to the maximum and only resort to engine-driven means in very necessary circumstances. At the same time, it encourages housewives in the whole country to use coal in cooking instead of kerosene and electricity.

Coal is one of Vietnam's natural resources that has not received due attention over the past few years. Besides the considerable quantity of coal reserved for export, the rest can be sold to factories, workshops, and households. However, due to unreasonable prices, transport difficulties, and habits of people, the consumption of coal has been very little, leading to a bottleneck in production and unemployment of the miners. In a straight and open spirit, the Council of Ministers directive, through mass media, points out the serious shortage of oil and petrol in Vietnam now and possibly in 1991 due to a reduction of oil by former suppliers and the impact of the Gulf crisis. The government encourages all public companies and private businessmen to obtain licenses for importing oil and petrol and run their busineses under a uniform state management. It is also willing to issue licenses to foreign oil companies interested in opening their agents in Vietnam.

Together with the ban on import, circulation, and consumption of foreign-made cigarettes in the Vietnamese market, the directive on saving petrol and oil demonstrates the Vietnamese state's and people's determination to overcome the present socioeconomic crisis to build a more prosperous life.

State Council Inspects Provincial Production

BK0211160990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Oct 90

[Text] An inspection team of the Council of State recently inspected the situation of production and the implementation of policies toward laborers in Ho Chi Minh City and Hau Giang, Vinh Phu, Nghe Tinh, and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces.

The team, led by Comrade Nguyen Van Tu, member of both the Party Central Committee and the Council of State, inspected the actual situation in many districts, enterprises, handicraft cooperatives, and agricultural cooperatives. It also met with people from all walks of life and representatives of retirees and families that are entitled to various social policies.

Working with the comrade leaders of the aforementioned localities, Comrade Nguyen Van Tu pointed out shortcomings in the implementation of Decision Nos. 217-HDBT and 176-HDBT and the Party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum resolution, as well as in the enforcement of laws and organizational and operational regulations of the people's councils at all levels under the new mechanism in each locality. He said:

We cannot extricate ourselves from hunger, proverty, backwardness, and an unstable life if we apply monoculture, concentrate on producing only one type of merchandise, establish joint ventures with only one unit, do business with only one market, and fail to determine the advantages of each locality.

It is necessary for all localities to do business in accordance with the new methods, carry out economic development under numerous forms, and ensure that laborers are provided with income and employment in order to stabilize their lives.